THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

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If you desire beauty you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of early Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true Secret of Beauty. No lady need complain of her complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Hagan's Kathairon is the best Hair Dressing in the.

oct 1 34-1m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have got, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always — that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

☞Sold in Wilmington by E. WILLIS, J. W PITT & Co., and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 24, 1868—74-eod1w-1tw

BROWN'S COTTON GINS

AND

INGERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES,

for sale by

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

sept 3 30-3m

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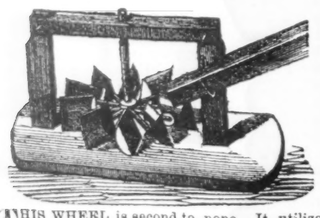
WATER WHEEL.



THIS WHEEL is second to none. It utilizes all the water applied, be it more or less. Is cheaper, simple, powerful, easily transported, and can be put in running order at small expense. For circulars or further particulars, address

E. H. PECKHAM & CO.,
Box 6711, P. O., New York.

july 16 23-3m

State of North Carolina,

CASTERET COUNTY.

SUPERIOR OURT.

Hannah L. BELL, Plaintiff,
against
William A. Thomas and James M. Holmes, Df'ts.

IN THIS ACTION, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff, that the defendants, William A. Thomas and James M. Holmes, cannot, after due diligence, be found within the limits of this State, and that a cause of action exists against said defendants: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., notifying the said defendants that they are summoned to appear before His Honor, the Judge of the Superior Court of Carteret county, at the Court House in Beaufort, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1869, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, as on failure to answer the same, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, James Rumley, Clerk of the Superior Court of Carteret county, at Beaufort, the 4th day of October, 1869.

JAS. RUMLEY, C. S. C.

oct 15 36-6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Isaac B. Kelly, Plaintiff.
Against
Spaight Hill, Cathorn Hill, Frances Hill, Buckner L. Hill, Adolphus G. Moseley, Df'ts. — Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiff—

I. That the defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiffs, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiffs, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office
Seal: at office in Kenansville, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court, Duplin County, N. C.

sept 24 33-w6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

James H. P. Rhodes, Benjamin F. Rhodes, Martha E. Rhodes, By their Guardian, Alexander D. McGowen, Pl'ffs
Against
Spaight Hill, Calhorn Hill, Frances Hill, Buckner Hill, Adolphus G. Moseley, D'fts. — Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the plaintiffs—

I. That the Defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after due di ligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiffs, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiffs, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office
Seal: at office in Kenansville, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court, Duplin County, N. C.

sept 24 33-w6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Wm. H. Williams, Pl'ff.
Against
Spaight Hill, Calhoun Hill, Frances Hill, Buckner L. Hill, Adolphus G. Moseley, Def'ts. — Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiff—

I. That the defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office
Seal: at office in Kenansville, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court Duplin County.

oct 1 34-W6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Isaac B. Kelly, Endorsee, Plaintiff, *against* Speight Hill, Calhoun Hill, Francis Hill, Buckner L. Hill, and Adolphus G. Moseley, defendants.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff:

I. That the defendant, Speight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That copy a of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office at office in Kenansville, this 4th October, 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court
Duplin County, N. C.

oct 8 35-6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Calhoun Hill, Pl'ff, *Against* Speight Hill, Defendant. — Order for service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, it appearing from the affidavit of the Plaintiff:

I. That the defendant, Speight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the term of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office at office in Kenansville, this October 5th, 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court
Duplin County.

oct 8 35-6w

Superior Court---Bladen County.

Andrew S. Kemp, Executor of Neill Kelly, vs. W. A. Kelly, John E. Kelly, N. A. Kelly, Alice Kelly, Lucy J. Kelly, and M. A. Kelly, Heirs at Law of Neill Kelly.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

IT appearing to the Court that William A. Kelly, a defendant in this cause, is a resident of another State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for six successive weeks, once a week, notifying him to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, on the first Monday in November, 1869, and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and that in default thereof, the petition will be heard *ex parte* and a decree *pro confesso* will be rendered as to him.

Witness, H. P. Crowell, Clerk of the Superior Court for Bladen county, the 16th day of September, 1869.

H. P. CROWELL,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

sept 24 33-6w*

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

JUSTICE'S COURT, September 25, '69

Calvin C. Gore
against — Attachment.
Reuben Long.

REUBEN LONG WILL HEREBY TAKE notice that the said Calvin C. Gore has this day sued out a Warrant of Attachment against him for the sum of Ninety-One Dollars, due by former judgment as co-surety to Isaac Long, returnable before W. J. Stanly, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Columbus County and State of North Carolina, on the 6th day of November, 1869, in the town of Whiteville, where and when he can appear and answer the said complaint. W. J. STANLY, J. P.

oct 1 34-W6w

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS

OFFER FOR SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES,

35 no-top Buggies,
6 standing-top Buggies,
3 sliding-seat top Buggies, for two or four persons,
15 Rockaways, for three or four persons,

OF THEIR OWN MAKE.

For sale cheaper than they can be purchased, North or South, of the *SAME CLASS OF WORK.*

Made of best materials and by experienced workmen, and WARRANTED twelve months.

Cotton delivered in Fayetteville or Wilmington, will be taken in exchange. Less than *one-half* the Cotton necessary to purchase a Buggy in 1859 will pay for one now.

☞They invite persons wishing to purchase to examine their stock and make their own selections.

A good supply of HARNESS kept on hand. Repairing done promptly at low rates.

Fayetteville, N. C., oct 13 14-6t—36-4t

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 37-1ych

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Tarboro', on the 14th instant, by Rev. Joseph Wheeler, Mr. JOSEPH A. SELLERS, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss MARTHA OBERRY, of Edgecombe.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 19, 1869.

Dear Journal:—After a somewhat tedious ride from Wilmington, occupying nearly the whole of last night, I arrived in Raleigh this morning in time to witness some of the opening scenes attendant upon the State Agricultural Fair now progressing here. As is known to your readers, this Fair, though the first held since the war, is the Ninth Annual Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, and after so long an interruption it was natural that exertions should have been made to put "the best foot foremost."

It was with some disappointment, however, that I observed the attendance was much smaller on this, the first day, than I had reason to anticipate would be the case. But as the first day's proceedings are rather preliminary than otherwise, this is not esteemed even a slight discouragement. Some two thousand persons, it is estimated, were present on the grounds this morning, which number will no doubt be doubled to-morrow, as large delegations from all parts of the country are expected to-night.

Journeying to the Fair Grounds, located just on the outskirts of the city, I was on hand as early as possible to see all that was to be seen. The programme was opened by a procession around the race course to the speakers' stand, where the eager visitors had begun to assemble. The procession was headed by a colored brass band of this city, and consisted of the Marshal and assistants, the President and officers of the Society, the State Executive and a portion of his followers, and then a number of the members of the Society, the whole closely followed by a large portion of the stock to be exhibited. Reaching the speakers' stand, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., President of the Society, proceeded to deliver the opening address. All who know Mr. Battle can form a very definite idea of the value, appropriateness and true merit of this address. We can only say here that it did justice to his well-recognized abilities, and was received with many manifestations of appreciation.

After the delivery of this address the visitors availed themselves of the liberty permitted to stroll about the Grounds and examine the articles on exhibition. I was pleased at the large number and improved character of the agricultural implements exhibited. In these we recognized true evidences of improvement and promised prosperity; for if we will but elevate the standard of agriculture, develop it as a science, and bring out its true principles, all other interests must follow in its wake and be possessed of an upward, growing tendency. We were pleased to see the large number of fine specimens of stock here exhibited. The number of blooded and beautiful horses is unusually large; and the exhibit of hogs, especially of the valuable Chester breed, is particularly gratifying.

Turning towards the several Halls for the display of articles we entered first what is termed Floral Hall. Here numerous specimens of needlework and fancy articles, really creditable to the skilled industry of our ladies, were on exhibition, and to my especial delight many of the fair ones themselves. And it was here I fully realized having come to the Fair to see the *fair*. Turning from this pleasant scene (where, let truth be told, I lingered long) I found next in order Mechanics' Hall. In this were buggies, sulkies, (both home and *foreign*); a fine assortment of boots and shoes, exhibited by E. A. Vogler, of Salem; Leach & Co., of Thomasville, and D. C. Murray & Co. of Raleigh, and Mr. Shultz, of Salem, has here a fine lot of home-made furniture, and superior specimens of bee gums and honey. The Hall of Arts came next in order; but why so termed we are unable accurately to conjecture. The articles on exhibition were principally confined to cooking stoves, ranges and the like. We pass next into Farmers' Hall, where are to be seen rare collections of apples and fruit trees from Mr. Lindsay, of Chatham; others entered by C. W. Westbrook, Superintendent of the Ridgeway Nurseries. There were also a large number of superior vegetables. Further particulars I am unable to give in this letter.

The grounds are tastefully arranged and possess that natural undulation sufficient to render the appearance pleasing to the eye. The whole are enclosed by a neat and high circular fence, about one mile in circumference. Around one portion of this fence are arranged stalls for the stock on exhibition. The race course is just half a mile in length, beautifully smooth and hard, inviting in appearance and in splendid condition.

There was some racing done this afternoon, but which proved of little interest. To-morrow and the ensuing day are regarded as *the* days of the Fair, and the proceedings of to-day were more of the character of formal opening ceremonies than otherwise. To-morrow I will have an opportunity to scrutinize articles and arrangements more closely, and will give you the benefit of that scrutiny. For to-day this general description must suffice. But few prominent and distinguished men have yet arrived; but the appearance of several notables is expected to morrow.

Raleigh appears the same as ever, barring the presence of that immaculate body of legislators, who have so darkened this State with their forms, characters and improvident laws enacted. The "Ring" seems quiet, from some little misunderstanding, though the "Governor" is once more at home. Galloway, our colored Senator, is here, and says Holden won't speak to him now, which he (Galloway) says, ironically, makes him feel as if he was *so* slighted. More anon. J.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 20, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The second day of the State Agricultural Fair here has impressed me decidedly more favorably than on the opening occasion. There are abundant evidences now that it is beyond doubt a success, one that is due in a great measure to the indefatigable exertions of the officers and members of the Society. In spite of all these I think, if we try *right* hard, we may be enabled to beat the State Fair at our Cape Fear Agricultural Fair next month. The attendance now is quite large—nearly double that of yesterday, and a liberal estimate places the number on the grounds this morning at four thousand.

The scenes presented on the way to the grounds and in their immediate vicinity are quite picturesque. People of all descriptions, habits and occupations are constantly wending their way through the avenues and streets leading directly to the scene of attraction; and jugglers, necromancers, swindlers, tricksters, and all sorts of characters lie in wait for the unsuspecting. Add to these a smart array of cake-women and hucksters of all branches of the profession, displaying every attempt at enticement on the way, the cries of hackmen and the excited voices of disputants, the rolling of carriages and the hum of individual voices, and you have the scene complete.

The most exciting scene of the morning at the grounds was a trotting match, and this proved of little moment, the quickest time made being but 2:50—a fact scarcely worthy of notice. But in a more extended examination of the really noteworthy and handsome articles on exhibition, visitors found themselves sufficiently and pleasantly employed.

I saw here this morning Mr. L. Froelich, of Kenansville, who has a numerous quantity of grapes, wines, plants, etc., not forgetting specimens of the remarkable bean he raises, on exhibition. From Wilmington we notice also that Mr. Alex. Oldham, of the Cape Fear Steam Flouring Mills, has a quantity of his superior flour and pearl hominy on exhibition. Mr. D. P. High, of Columbus county, is also here and has several specimens of the wines of old Columbus, of his own manufacture, exposed to the gaze of the curious and entered for a premium.

Among the manufactured articles I was much pleased to notice especially every variety of handles for tools turned out by the Greensboro' Handle works and finished in a very superior manner. In the advocacy and encouragement of home manufacture the JOURNAL has ever been foremost among the press of the State; and here is an object worthy of its attention. We have too long followed the foolish practice of sending our hickory North only to be returned in the shape of axe-handles, etc., for which we pay the Northern manufacturer a most handsome profit. No one ever doubted that we could make our own axe-handles, it is true; but in the specimens noticed I have realized the first visible evidence that we are in a fair way to compete with Yankeeland in fostering our own hickory to our own uses. Another exhibition of home manufacture here is not to be despised.—I refer to most elegantly finished specimens of the real old backwoods rifle.—These were manufactured at Jamestown, Guilford county, by J. S. Armfield and A. Lamb, respectively. A most effective weapon, beautifully mounted with silver and highly finished off otherwise—with every evidence of a servicable fire-arm, they are justly entitled to a premium and only show what North Carolina manufactories can do. In tobacco some of the most beautiful specimens are also presented. And it is with pleasure we observe displayed in the proper department several cheese of a superior character from the Elk Mountain Factory. While we are on manufactories we will revert again, as on yesterday, to the Floral Hall (and here we are mighty fond of lingering among the fair ones who throng the building) where is exhibited specimens of shell-work executed by Miss Sallie Boushall, a blind lady of Beaufort, N. C., now an inmate of the asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at this place. The specimens would be creditable to those of the most perfect vision; and in this arrangement by the blind a mysterious and almost incomprehensible faculty is developed. The articles consist of baskets, picture frames, etc., fashioned with taste and judgment and displaying in their order a superior appreciation of arrangement. Roses are fashioned with perfect justice to natural shape, and even color is strictly regarded.

Among the horses entered for premiums the fine dark stallion Golden Hawk, belonging to Messrs. Jenkins & Co., of Edgecombe and sired by Goldfinder, out of a full-blooded Black Hawk dame, took our eye. He is a beauty and calculated for a most excellent stock raiser.

There are on exhibition the finest specimens of hogs—principally of the Chester and Essex breeds—that have been gathered together in North Carolina in many a day. It does me good to see evidences that we are recuperating and even improving in this particular. Mr. Robert Tate, of Greensboro,' will probably take the premium in this department, which will be won by a Chester barrow and sow 20 months old, weighing 850 and 580 pounds respectively.

As a matter of much interest we noticed among the agricultural implements an improved cotton press, known as the Beasly press, invented by a young man originally of this county, and manufactured by Messrs. Tappey, Lumsden & Co., of Petersburg, Va. It is claimed that there is some improvement on the Utley press, which renders this machine most valuable. To-morrow we are to have an opportunity of seeing Foster's type-setting machine at work, and will endeavor in our next to allude to it in somewhat explanatory terms.

The weather was a little inclement to-day and prevented many ladies from attending, otherwise the attendance on the grounds would have exhibited a far greater representation of the fair sex.

The unfair and prejudiced, not to say corrupt and dishonest, act of the State, through its management in the North Carolina Railroad, in bargaining to lease that road to Dr. Hawkins and his competing line, is much talked of here. Those stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, who also own stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, influenced by a narrow and short-sighted policy, are said to favor the movement. They as yet profess to see, when it is so apparent, that the stockholders as well as the State will lose money by the operation. If the road is to be let, it should be done at decent figures. And every sentiment of justice in all of its bearings on this case dictates that competing corporations should come in and be permitted the privilege of at least bidding in the matter. Surely if the State and stockholders are determined to relinquish the management, it should only be done to the highest bidder. If the stockholders were to stop a moment and calculate that out of the six per cent. agreed to be paid, the one million of dollars of the preferred stock of the State must be satisfied and the sixty-four thousand dollars interest on the present indebtedness paid before they can come in for their share, they would act with decision in repudiating the contract which will be attempted to be forced upon them on the 11th proximo. The Wilmington influence must come in to bear against it with all its might and main, and the scheme which Dr. Hawkins has been encouraged to propose must be defeated.—Although we object seriously to the present management, Joe Turner is half right when he says he wants the North Carolina Railroad reserved in order to be appropriated as a homestead when the State of North Carolina goes into bankruptcy.

This afternoon an exhibition by the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind pupils of the Asylum is progressing. My genial host, the Superintendent, Mr. Palmer, is now engaged heart and soul in it, and I hope to tell you something of it in my next.

A salute of guns has been fired here throughout the day, occasioned by the reception of the official order regarding the death of ex-President Pierce at this military post.

As ever, yours, J.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 21, 1869.

Dear Journal:—I am now of the opinion that the State Fair has proved a decided success. This morning, the third day, dawned amid the most unpropitious weather; and throughout the day it has rained steadily, though not severely.—Raleigh has a most delightful soil for rainy weather—mud up to your knees—and as was to be expected the condition was most pleasant (?). But no threatening weather or dismal forebodings could prevent the large and astonishing attendance we saw at the Fair. The number present at the grounds to-day was somewhere in the neighborhood of six or eight thousand; and, strange to relate, the number of ladies present greatly exceeded that of both previous days together.

I have said the Fair has proved a decided success, and this is now unquestionably apparent. The articles on exhibition exceed in number, variety and interest, it is said, those of any previous Fair. The largest and most attractive in the list are the agricultural implements, of which I have already spoken. Yesterday I alluded to the fine rifles on exhibition, manufactured in Guilford county. To-day I saw a fowling piece manufactured at Rocky Point, Edgecombe county, by C. Denkel, equal in efficiency and make even those which are imported. On a test it deposited a whole load of shot in a space about two inches in diameter at a distance of fifty yards. Its accuracy of aim is said to be good even at two hundred yards.—An improvement in its manufacture is also noticable—it has but one trigger, which operates equally well for both hammers.—If we can thus continue to advance North Carolina manufactories, who will be more independent or prosperous than we of this State?

In Floral Hall this morning I was pleased to observe one of the most beautiful boquets of rare and exquisite flowers that I have set eyes upon in many long days. It was direct from the greenhouse of Capt. C. B. Denson, of Pittsboro', whose taste in this line and reputation as a gentleman are so well and favorably known to the citizens of Wilmington.

Another matter of interest is on exhibition by Mrs. S. G. Wilson, of Granville. She has here seventy-five varieties of apples, thirteen varieties of wines, dried peaches, apples, cherries, butter, soap, tallow, etc., in abundance—in all forty-eight articles of her own manufacture and raising on exhibition. Being a widow lady, dependent in a great measure upon her own exertions, a proper and correct evidence of her industry and energy is here manifested.

I cannot pass over the really elegant specimens of needle and fancy work on exhibition by the ladies in Floral Hall. The specimens are curious, praiseworthy and rare, displaying great taste and skill in the ladies—and evidence the existence of industrious habits among the fair ones which are especially pleasing at this peculiar stage of our country's affairs.

The race track to-day was heavy and totally unfit for proper racing. Add to this a continual shower of rain, and but little fun was expected in this quarter. There is much blooded and imported stock and really fine racers here, but they are principally in the hands of traders and sharpers, who are afraid of each other and consequently the public suffer for a want of races. Several scrub matches were carried through this morning and a running match was especially interesting and created considerable excitement, the race being very close. It was not sufficiently important, however, to justify particulars.

There are a great many things which I might speak of in connection with the Fair, but neither time nor space justifies. Everybody here is delighted at the increased attendance, and numbers only seemed wanting to complete the importance of the occasion. It is a matter of sincere and deep regret that the weather should have proved so bad, but as this can't be cured, it must be endured. I partake of the general satisfaction experienced, and am much more favorably impressed with the success of the Fair which I was inclined to regard as rather doubtful on the first day. The strictest order has thus far been maintained, and its observance is attributed greatly to the efficiency of the Chief Marshal, Gen. W. S. Lewis, and his active assistants. The committee on premiums have been hard at work all day. Some of them have handed their reports in at the Secretary's office, but none will be made public before to-morrow. It is thought that many reports will not be submitted before the close of the Fair, which will necessitate a publication hereafter.

Abandoning now my pleasant recollections of the Fair (and its fair) I cannot refrain from introducing here a few sentences relative to an exhibition given at the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind yesterday afternoon. It was curious as well as interesting. The public had been informed of the exhibition only the day before, and consequently had no time for elaborate preparation, which enabled a more correct judgment of their powers of comprehension and educational acquirements to be drawn. We know not which to be surprised at most—the readiness with which the mutes answered upon the black board questions propounded for the first time, or the peculiar concentration and exercise of thought and mind displayed by the blind in solving mathematical problems. One young lady from Cabarrus county, who has been here only three sessions, and who was taken from the commonest rank in life, especially surprised us by her mathematical turn of mind. A gentleman in the audience desired her to multiply 999 by 888, and without hesitation she proceeded to work out the example step by step, multiplying aloud, and in two minutes had the correct answer prepared. A description of adjectives by deaf mutes was especially interesting, and several songs by young ladies, blind pupils of the institution, evidenced one of the peculiar sensitive qualities of the blind. A description by Mr. Tillinghast (a deaf mute and one of the teachers in the institution) of Christ stilling the tempest was the most excellent and expressive pantomime we have ever witnessed. It was generally acknowledged to be superb.

I cannot close this letter without alluding to the immaculate Governor Holden's Ku-Klux proclamation. It is strange that coupled with this is a proclamation of rather a different character—one appointing a day of thanksgiving, in which the shameless old reprobate grows mighty pious and recommends all sorts of charitableness. Yet, in the same issue of the delectable *Standard* of corruption, he declares war upon certain counties, swears by St. George he will send out his "melish" if white men dare again to be killed by loyal leaguers, in fact, declare them in a state of insurrection, and then damns the Ku-Klux. This proclamation exhibits decided trepidation, and, though here in Raleigh, the "Gov." is shaking in his boots. He has the Ku-Klux chills, but not the fever, and trembles at the mere mention of the name. And we are threatened by the *Standard* with the passage of an act at the next Legislature declaring death to Ku-Kluxes in any form. And why is all this fuss and fury? Simply because a young man was shot down in Chatham county the other night by negro loyal-leaguers while quietly returning to his home from a religious meeting. The negroes broke up a meeting of their league near the scene of the attempted murder especially to commit this act. And the young man, Mr. James Horton, (not Haughton) now lies at the point of death, a victim of negro malice, which daily meets with encouragement from Gov. Holden and his *Standard* of pollution. It is a base fabrication, as we are informed by reliable gentlemen from Pittsboro', that a mask and disguise was found near the wounded man. If he recovers and is tried, and a mask and disguise are presented and sworn to, then there will be a lie out somewhere, and the *Standard* will be responsible.

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad influence is still at work prejudicing the North Carolina Railroad Stockholders in favor of the second penitentiary swindle, leasing the North Carolina Railroad to Dr. Hawkins and his crew.

To-night there is a musical soire at St. Mary's, which I hope to attend and speak of at length. J.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct 22.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The fourth and last day of the State Fair was favored with far more pleasant weather than its immediate predecessor. All were interested at the appearance of the sun in the morning, and, though the sky was quite overcast with clouds before noon, nothing unpleasant resulted. The attendance to-day was about the same as yesterday—probably somewhat smaller.

The regular address by Prof. W. C. Kerr, the State Geologist, appointed originally for yesterday, but postponed on account of the weather, was delivered to-day. Between five and six thousand people were then on the grounds. To do justice to an address so highly interesting and instructive, and containing so much valuable information and so many sound suggestions as this, it would necessitate a publication in full. Prof. Kerr's talent, education and research are well known to the people of North Carolina, and in this address he proved himself to be what he is. It was highly pleasing to all who heard it, and especially satisfactory to the officers of the Society.

The race course, which might well be termed "sloshy" yesterday, was very "heavy" to-day. The few races that came off required the horses to labor greatly.—Some of the trotting matches to-day, though not very fine, were exciting by reason of the doubt as to which should win. At times the horses entered would be neck and neck, and under the excitement bets ran high. Just before rounding the Judges stand and on the approach thereto is something of a hill which greatly tested the mettle of the horses. Here a good draught horse would have a decided advantage and racing coursers found their bottom considerably tested. No horses of much note were entered, though there were several fine racers on the ground.—The reason we have already given, the stock being in the hands of dealers and sharpers who were anxious to sell and consequently somewhat afraid of each other. Prominent among the horse jockeys, racers, dealers in stock and men of the turf is the Radical Sheriff of Wake, who, following the example of a Great Butcher who once figured in the market, finds more time to "talk horse" than to attend to the legitimate business of the office to which he was chosen through political trickery and Radical corruption and dishonesty.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock the Fair was declared at an end and the Marshals on horseback, followed by the band which had been constantly in attendance, deserted the grounds and wended their way to the city and through its streets announcing to the people the fact that the great show had closed. And in an energetic performance of duty thanks are most greatly due to the Marshal and his Assistants.

A few words generally as to the success of the Fair and some other matters connected therewith and we will close the subject. It is admitted that the Ninth Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society will hereafter be viewed chiefly in connection with the term success. The first Fair held since the war, it has excelled all others which have previously taken place in the State. It has developed the mechanism, skill and invention of the people of North Carolina as they have never before been developed; it has in most praiseworthy methods brought to our attention the existence of manufactures within our boundaries which are not to be surpassed, and shown us that here in North Carolina there is a germ of industry which machine-driving New England and its Puritanical philanthropy could not despise. It has shown us that our people possess *some* scientific agricultural knowledge—rude and unlettered as they may seem—and that North Carolina soil and climate challenges the world to produce its superior; and that there is no plant that grows from Maine to Texas but which can be raised here. It has shown us that our productions of the soil are unequalled, and that in fruit—apples especially—no State can even equal us. It has unmistakably proclaimed that here we have a broad, prolific land, flowing with milk and honey as it were—abounding in all that can enrich, whether it be agricultural or mineral resources—and a vast area of undeveloped country, so susceptible of improvement. And what will we do with it?—Rather, what will we be permitted or assisted to do with it? Oh! ye capitalists of the world, could you but realize the vast extent of hidden riches here lingering at our feet, around and beneath us in every direction, of which we are powerless to avail ourselves, how long would ye tarry and permit your millions to remain idle? Progress in a modern Yankeeized sense is a synonymous term with money-getting. And if it be this you are after, you will be repaid for speeding your progress in this quarter.

The Society has made a proper acknowledgment of the services of its present officers by their re-election for the ensuing year. With their interest and energy, these are calculated to push the objects of the Society steadily and unflinchingly through all difficulties to the attainment of success at last.

Last night I had the pleasure of attending a Musical Soiree at St. Mary's School, still under charge of its old Rector, Rev. Dr. Smedes. A most excellent opportunity here presented itself for observing the array of Raleigh beauty and the representation, it was easy to see, was a good one. The ladies here (judging from those I met on this occasion and what I have pleasant reason to know of otherwise) are witty, intelligent and quick at repartee, showing to advantage either in the drawing-room or the ball-room, or at social gatherings. In personal appearance they are pretty and attractive and many possess rare claims to beauty. But their cleverness and easy manners is what one is decidedly

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1869

Consolidation and Lease.

Our friends of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* undertake to read us quite a severe lecture behind the cover of the proposed lease of the North Carolina Railroad in regard to our opposition to the consolidation of the same road with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. This lease is the natural result, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, of the refusal to consolidate. We cannot for the life of us, even admitting the proposition, see why we should have advocated one wrong to prevent another. While opposing consolidation we warned the stockholders that there was danger of practical consolidation with the roads leading to Norfolk, and especially after the election of the Board of Directors did we urge this matter. We anticipated it and sounded the alarm at that time. Yet we could not see that our fears ought to have driven us into the support of a pending measure equally wrong, even though more in accordance with our sympathies. If Wilmington money must be used to build up either Newbern or Norfolk, we would have preferred that Newbern should receive the benefit of it.

But we do demur to the charge that Wilmington acted ungenerously and illiberally in her opposition to consolidation. This city can show as liberal a record upon internal improvements as any city in the State, nay, in the United States. Wilmington has never asked the aid of the State until she has shown the disposition to help herself. Her municipal subscriptions to railroads and the subscriptions of her citizens have been without parallel, and much of it remains to-day a heavy tax upon our people. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was projected and almost built by the citizens of Wilmington. *The private subscriptions amounted to more than the value of the taxable property of the city at the time they were made, and the road when completed was the longest in the world and remained so for seven years, and was then surpassed by the one built by the Czar of Russia.* The city subscriptions to the Wilmington and Manchester, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroads were very large, and the unprofitableness of those roads have caused these subscriptsons to remain as a heavy charge upon us to this day.

Our cotemporary is unfortunate in its allusion to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad—unfortunate in regard to the facts, and doubly unfortunate in any reference to State aid to railroads, when its only avenue of connection with the interior is by means of a railroad built almost entirely by the State Treasury and aided very materially since the war by the State. Its bonds remain unpaid and a tax upon the people, and the road, we believe, is not to-day self-sustaining. "Newbern and the tier of counties looking to it for a market," do not "cheerfully pay a large percentage of the tax imposed to build the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad," and the people of this city and section were opposed, and so voted, to the appropriation of four millions of dollars to that road by the last Legislature, upon which those people do cheerfully pay a tax. The corporation vote of the city would also have been against the acceptance of the appropriation, if the control of the vote had been in the hands of the tax payers of Wilmington.

The State, previous to this late appropriation, had not given any direct aid to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. It had exchanged bonds with the Company, and held a mortgage for their full payment. Since the war the Legislature had permitted the Company to issue First Mortgage Bonds, taking a Second Mortgage as security for the Bonds held by the State. This would have enabled the officers to build the road, had not Governor Holden and his party made political machines of our Railroad Companies, by which they hoped to perpetuate their power at least, if they bankrupted the Companies and the State in so doing. Against this appropriation we protested, and the Stockholders of this section voted, and Wilmington cannot be chargable in anyway with this increase of the public debt and the taxes to meet it. The appropriation was not to benefit Wilmington nor do we believe to complete the road. It was to get control of the Company, to place party favorites in office; to add to the power and wealth of the "Ring."

We believe we are consistent, we know we are honest, in our opposition to both consolidation and the lease of the North Carolina Railroad.

Transactions of the Medical Society of North Carolina—Engelhard & Price Printers, Wilmington, N. C., &c.

Through the Secretary of the State Medical Society, Dr. Wood, we have been presented with a copy of the transactions for 1869.

We are pleased to see that this Society at its last Convention, worked assiduously to put themselves right before the people and the Legislature as regards the Medical Board Bill. In fact all the efforts made evince earnestness in the right direction—the elevation of the standard of the profession in the State. This Society, we believe, is the pioneer in the estalishment of a State Board of Medical Examiners, and their example has been nobly followed by Tennessee and perhaps other States. At its recent annual meeting the National Medical Association discussed the feasibility and propriety of these Boards, and most cordially recommended them as a means of elevating the standard of excellence. We deem it of public importance that the Society should be sustained in carrying out rigidly the law, and that additional scope should be given to the working of the Board.

We notice among the contributions a "Case of Exsection of the Os Calcis: recovery with a useful foot," by CHARLES J. O'HAGAN, M. D, of Greenville; 'Topography and Diseases of Forsyth County, N. C.," by J. F. SHAFFNER, M. D, of Salem. Of these papers we are not competent critics, but we know from the scientific reputation of these gentlemen that they are valuable contributions.

The "Annual Address," by R. H. WINBORNE, M. D., is in a most pleasant and forcible style. After glancing at the formation of the Society his address is upon the "Professional Responsibility, commensurate with the Progress of Science.' These are words of wisdom from a gentleman who has long worn the professional harness, and who has practiced his profession with success.

The Valedictory Address of the retiring President, E. BURKE HAYWOOD, A. M., M. D. on "The Pysician, his relation to the Community and the Law" is admirable, and adds new reputation to the standing of this scholarly physician. We hope it will be read extensively by the public as well as the profession. It will be of service to all.

Of the typographical appearance of this issue of the transactions we perhaps should say but little. There is a defect in a lack of uniformity of the work and paper, a part having been printed in Raleigh for the greater convenience of a contributor. It will compare favorably with preceding issues.

Physicians, whether belonging to the Society or not, we are informed, can procure a copy by sending their address to Dr. THOMAS F. WOOD, P. O. Box 298.

Governor Holden's Proclamation.

Governor HOLDEN has issued his Proclamation declaring four counties of the State, viz: Jones, Lenoir, Chatham and Orange, in a State of insurrection. Our readers are fully advised of the condition of affairs in those counties, and the causes thereof. In an issue or two ago of our paper in replying to the threats of the Governor's organ, we said: "We fear our Governor lacks either the will or wisdom to avert an outbreak." His Proclamation convinces us that our estimate of that official was well founded. Governor HOLDEN has pronounced the guilt of one of the offending parties and the innocence of the other. Outrages have been committed in these counties and the fears of good men have been aroused that serious outbreaks might occur. Good citizens all over the State looked hopefully to the Governor for relief. They trusted he would forget, in the importance of the moment, his party prejudices, his personal enmities—that he would recollect that he was a North Carolinian, and that the peace and order of his State was in the issue. They have been disappointed; the Governor has issued a partisan Proclamation calculated, if not intended, to excite an already exasperated people—to foster and foment discord and not to allay it.

A series of outrages, consisting of murders, arson, robbery, barn-burning and larceny, carried on for months by members of the Loyal League and spreading terror throughout Jones and Lenoir counties, caused the formation of counter organizations. These were doubtless organized originally for self-protection, but incensed at the bold and heinous outrages of the Leagues, the passions of the members excited by the murder of innocent men, women and children, and the flames of burning dwellings, their acts have been, in some cases, as lawless and violent as was those which gave excuse and cause to these organizations. The murder of Colonel NETHERCUTT, while surrounded by his family at evening prayers, and the burning of his dwelling, his wife and children deprived by the act of husband and father and homeless; the murder of the FOSCUE family, including father, mother and child; the burning of barnes; the highway robberies; the numerous thefts committed entirely by members of a secret, oath-bound organization, under control of strangers and vagabonds, left in that immediate section by desertions from, and the *debris* of, the disbanding Federal armies excused, if it did not justify, the formation of organizations for self-protection. The law was ineffectual to stop these crimes. Neither the Military Commander at Charleston nor his subordinates at Raleigh or Newbern were disposed or able to check them. The citizens felt no confidence in the ability or the will of the irresponsible men in whose hands General SICKLES and CANBY had placed the execution of the laws. All was chaos and confusion. Violence begat violence, and murder induced murder.—Bad men mocked at the majesty of the law and bad officials did not desire order and peace, and did not possess the moral power to restrain the commission of crime.

A somew hat similar condition of affairs was brought about in Orange and Chatham, until recently two of the most quiet and orderly counties in the State, by pretty much the same class of crimes committed by members of the Loyal League. From their settlement Hillsboro' and Pittsboro' have been the seats of learning and refinement, and noted for the high literary, social and moral tone of their society. The University of the State, situated near the dividing line of the two counties, has given character to, and exercised a wholesome control over, the people. These influences have been felt, and Orange and Chatham hold enviable positions in the history of the State. Latterly organized bands of Loyal Leaguers have in quick succession threatened and committed rapes, burnt barns and stolen horses and mules. Appeals to the Governor have only been responded to by the commissioning of an official spy of notoriously bad character, and the efforts of good citizens to put down lawlessness been met with insult from the "official organ of the State." Yet when the Governor of the State sees fit to call public attention to these outrages, he has nothing to condemn in the barn burners, but finds fault only with those who punished them. He prefers no charges against the vicious ravisher, and expresses no sympathy for the innocent victim of his wicked lust, but threatens only the defenders of female innocence and helplessness. Throughout the entire Proclamation only the offenses of one of the opposing organizations are recited, while those of the other, for which these were in retaliation, are hid behind this official screen.

Governor HOLDEN needs either the manliness or honesty to meet the crisis squarely in the face. While exercising the functions of his office as Governor of the State, he lacks the courage or the desire to forget that he is President of the Leagues. The political offspring of ignorance and lawlessness, he cannot, even in behalf of the public weal, go back upon the authors of his official existence.

We had hoped that Governor HOLDEN, in the exigency of the moment, would sink the politician in the statesman—that patriotism would get control of partisanship—that his love for his State and his fellow-citizens would outweigh his party ties and political ambition. We hoped he would issue his Proclamation in the interest of law and good order, and not for the punishment of one and the promotion of the other of two lawless organizations. We trusted he would forget he was a Loyal Leaguer in the recollection that he was the Governor of North Carolina.

Immigration.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. HENRY NUTT elsewhere. He is the State Agent for the North Carolina Immigration Association, and has entered formally upon his duties. Mr. NUTT has received the warm endorsement of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city, and also of Governor HOLDEN, and under the auspices of the Association will be enabled to inaugurate a practical system of immigration to this State.

Mr. NUTT left this morning for New York, where he will acquaint himself with all the necessary information, and avail himself of all the opportunities of putting his bureau into successful operation. Upon his return he will be prepared to make such contracts for the supply of labor as may be required by our people. Letters addressed to him here will receive prompt attention.

IN his thanksgiving proclamation Gen. GRANT makes the announcement that "civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen." The Chicago *Times* says it is just possible GRANT did not mean to state that civil and religious liberty are possessed and enjoyed by every inhabitant of the land; for, manifestly, such a statement would have been an untruth. Civil liberty is not possessed and enjoyed by the inhabitants of Virginia, Mississippi or Texas, among whom the civil law is subordinated to the law of the bayonet. It is possible to suppose that civil liberty is "secured" to them. for use and enjoyment at some future time; but the security is of rather an uncertain kind, as witnesses the scheme now concocting in Radical brains to prevent the restoration of civil liberty to the State of Virginia.—Does GRANT imagine that he can overrule that nefarious scheme by the phraseology of a thanksgiving proclamation? Or did he sign that thankful document without knowing or stopping to consider what the writer of it meant?

West Virginia.

The election for members of the State Legislature, county officers, &c., in West Virginia takes place to day. The canvass has acquired unusual interest from the movement originated by Republicans in Ohio county, and since endorsed by leading Republicans in several other counties in the State, in favor of removing the disabilities of persons now disfranchised for active participation with the South in the late war. The Legislature last year was politically divided as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	19	41	60
Democrats	3	15	18
Rep. majority	16	26	42

The vote of the State at recent elections has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1864—President	23,152	10,438	12,714
1868—Governor	26,935	22,218	4,717
1868—President	29,025	20,306	8,719

The Southern People—Test Oaths.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in commenting upon the mania for oaths which has seized upon the Government, says:

"The passion of some people for administering oaths is wonderful. They seem to think if they can make a man swear hard enough and times enough to do something he is sure to do it; and it matters but little to them who takes the multiplicity of these potential, magical oaths.—The person, in their eyes, is of but secondary consequence; the oaths are everything. These remarks suggest themselves on reading that Governor Walker, of Virginia, under the reconstructed order of things, has to take five oaths!—an oath of fidelity to the State constitution, another to the United States constitution, another against dueling, another that he was not concerned in the rebellion, another that he will properly perform the duties of his office. Whew! the Governor might well say after swearing in this five-fold way. Now Governor Walker is certified to by those who know him as a very good and honest man, and he may be expected to keep his oaths; but, if anything would tempt him to break them, it would be the cheapness and commonness of what should be a rare and very solemn act. Some of our Radical friends have a taste for oaths—we mean for administering them to others—which amounts almost to a mania; but we are not aware that, under their oath-full administration of affairs, swindling and neglect of duty in office have become less frequent than in the olden times, when oaths were scarcer articles. Few bad men were ever prevented from wrong doing by the simple means of an oath.—Heavy bonds are for them a much better security. They may intend to respect the oath when they take it, but in comes self-interest, or the demand of party, and knocks it clean out of their memory. No good previous character, and not to the binding effect of oaths, should the people look as a pledge for the fidelity of public officers."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in discussing this oath mania, submits in behalf of the people of Virginia a vindication which applies with equal force to North Carolina and the entire South. We desire to add our own testimony to the virtue of our people in withstanding the seductive influences of the bribes and resisting the pressure of want, as presented in these oaths.

The whole series of oaths, from the Test-Oath down to the most insignificant required of the petty officer before entering upon his duties, were imposed upon our people to accomplish a political object. In the older and better time, official duties were well performed with a little of the oaths now required. Character was held in as much or more esteem than oaths. Bad men who seek office for selfish purposes will not be restrained by the oaths required of them, but it proves a cheap subterfuge for their rascality.

These party screws were applied to the Southern people, when by the very faithfulness of their adherence to their own section and the manliness and honesty of their surrender when resistance was no longer proper, they had demonstrated their claim to respect and confidence. It came, too, when many who had lived in affluence were suffering for bread. It opened a wide door to position and power. It offered a premium to perfidy. Can we not look back now with pride to the action of our people under all of these influences. How insignificant were the exceptions and how despicable the characters of those who succumbed to the pressure. Thousands of our citizens were thrown out of office with dependent families and stranger "loyalists" were imported or "picked up" to fill their places. Offices were created without number, but Southern men could not be prevailed upon to accept the glittering bait.

During the existence of the Provisional Government, which preceded and formed the permanent government, hardly a North Carolinian held office, in fact could not. To be a North Carolinian in North Carolina was a disability. And to-day most of our places of honor and trust, through the operation of oaths, are in the hands of strangers without interest, and with questionable citizenship in the State. We are governed in a great measure by strangers, under laws enacted and executed by strangers. Strangers without means have quadrupled our taxes, and more than doubled our public debt. Strangers sit in judgment upon our people, and have in charge the education of our children. "We doubt," says the *Examiner*, "whether there is a similar example in history of so absolute a deprivation of the privilege of self-government—where the very humblest officials were thrust from their offices and foreigners even introduced to act as triers of warrants, as collectors of small claims, as assessors, as overseers of the poor, as inspectors, as agents to sell land. This is tyranny in its most refined and exhaustive shape. Other subjugated countries have changed their monarchs—seen a stranger mount their throne—but even the Romans did not, when they seized a province, offer the inhabitants an oath which nobody could take: *they* took what they wanted—and there was an end of it. The main stream of society they did not meddle with. It never occurred to them that the empire was strengthened by introducing the details of tyranny in the provinces."

We cannot tell how long this system will continue. We are not advised, except through the opinions of the North expressed through the ballot-box, how long the *representatives* of North Carolina must represent the opinions of New England to be eligible to a Federal office. We do not know how long the Southern States are to remain inferiors in this government of equals. These oaths may remain and the intelligence and social and moral worth of these States excluded from participation in the affairs of the government, for they have been fully tested to show that they will not perjure themselves, even at the bidding of Government for pelf, or power. The few men whom they have purchased to desert their fellows, have generally sold their manhood at a less sacrifice than this. Congressional clemency has been evoked to appease the scruples of their consciences. We think we are or ought to be as much entitled to our opinions as the inhabitants of Maine, and that we should be as unrestricted in the selection of our representatives as are the people of Massachusetts. If we are indeed citizens of the United States we are or ought to be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities possessed and enjoyed by the citizens of any of the States. And until this is the case it is useless to talk of liberty, of republican government, of a Union of equal States—of a union of hearts and hands.

From the Raleigh Standard. Retribution.

The Wilmington Journal has an article which exhibits a curious disposition to go in two opposite directions at the same time. The first half it is intended to re-assure such of the Ku-Klux as have been frightened at the prospect of being found out and punished for their crimes.

The article is called forth by an article in the Standard, in which we said:

"We tell these men there is another power taking cognizance of their crimes—a power which they can no more resist than they could stop an avalanche—a power which is quietly but surely preparing to crush them. Each day new links are forged in the chain of evidence against them, and soon they will be bound hand and foot. We warn them in time. A while longer and it will be too late. And when the day of reckoning comes, as it will, there will be many a man in Orange county who will bitterly regret that he ever allowed scheming men to put his neck in the halter."

In commenting upon the above the Journal says:

We tell the stranger who edits the Standard that the time has now passed by in North Carolina when citizens can be influenced by threats and intimidations. The day of military tribunals, of drumhead court martial, of petty tyrants clothed in uniforms, is gone. His threats are mere bosh. There is no other power to take cognizance of crime but the regular elected officers of the law. We now live under civil rule. There can possibly be no secret trial nor secret punishment. The Grand Jury is the only power in the land to indict—then the petty jury tries, and to a known, defined offence, a known defined punishment is assigned. The Governor of the State, this mystical and irresistible power which haunts the brain of the Standard editor cannot, dare not, go outside of this.

The Journal thinks, and thinks truly, that it would be next to impossible to get a jury which would dare to convict a Ku-Klux, no matter how plainly proven guilty he might be. It is therefore glad that there can be no other trial than by these juries,

The Journal, however, thinks wrong when it calls the warning of the Standard a threat. They were not threats, but a simple statement of facts. We gave them that men who are now placing the halter around their necks might pause in their career of crime and be saved.

We do not wish to see any more men hung or shot than we can help, and therefore. knowing what we do, we warn the guilty men that they may repent in time, for we know that otherwise a swift and terrible retribution will fall upon them.

In giving this warning we had no reference to the Governor, as the Journal erroneously supposes. That Governor Holden is determined to use every effort to crush out murder in this State is a fact already well known.

Further than this we do not intend to say, not having the right to do so. That we have said anythiug at all has been because we have wished to prevent men who have not yet committed crimes from doing so, that they may not be lost. Yet, once more we tell the Ku-Klux, and all who aid and abet them in their criminal deeds that a terrible punishment awaits them, and that a resistless power is preparing to crush them.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Revenue Decisions—Female Clerks—New Counterfeits—The Yerger Case—The Administration and Cuba—Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sr.—Defeat of Ex-President Johnson—Proscription in Texas—Forney Asking for His Reward—The President and the Gold Speculation.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 23, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Commissioner Delano has prepared a circular to Collectors requiring them to affix their own signatures to registered bonds, and not to entrust the duty to Deputies if possible to avoid it. Mr. Delano has decided that farmers and stock growers who buy cattle and pasture and fatten them and sell them for beef are not cattle brokers in the meaning of the law, and therefore not liable to the special tax. The real cattle broker under this decision is one whose regular business it is to buy and sell cattle in value greater than $10,000 per year, simply for profit. The annual reports of Treasurer Spinner and Commissioner Fisher, of the Patent Office, who have a large number of female clerks in their bureaus, will be quite complimentary to the ladies. Both gentlemen claim that in certain classes of work they are superior to male clerks.

New and dangerous counterfeits have been discovered in General Spinner's office by the ladies reviewing the work after it has passed through the hands of the male clerks without detection. General Spinner is a "brick" and if the ladies in his department deserve credit he is the one to give it.

It is now well understood that the Supreme Court in the Yerger case will render an opinion adverse to the powers of the military tribunal which tried him. Attorney-General Hoar says, "considering the well known defects of those sections of the reconstruction acts referring to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts there can be little doubt of the decision of the Court being favorable to Yerger being tried by competent legal tribunals." It is thought the decision will not be promulgated by the Court until after the meeting of Congress. It is probable that Yerger will, on the rendering of the decision, be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. The Radicals of course will set up a howl at the decision of the Supreme Court and will threaten all sorts of vengeance at being cheated out of the blood of Yerger. Times have somewhat changed since Mrs. Surratt was murdered, and the recollection of that terrible tragedy is an indelible stain on the Republican party. The more conscientious of them have a horror of military tribunals and will gladly hear with joy this decision, but the admirers of Stanton, Holt, Butler, Boutwell, Bingham and such as they, will mourn the loss of so much power for their party.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was mainly occupied with routine business, with the exception of the Cuba question which was very fully discussed in all its bearings. Our diplomatic relations with Spain were also discussed. It is believed by those well posted that the Administration will take some decided steps in the Cuban business before the meeting of Congress. There has been such double dealing that the country would be glad to know what the Administration does intend with regard to Cuba. The blundering of tde delectable Sickles, urged on by the stupid Ulysses, has made the question of our interfering in Cuban affairs a very delicate matter. By all means let us have a policy so that the Cubans, the Spaniards and the people of this country may know what to expect.

In the Supremo Court room yesterday the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., was speaking in reply to Mr. Phillips, when he complained of indisposition and requested permission to conclude his remarks sitting, and while proceeding fell from his chair unconscious. Physicians pronounced the ailment to be exhaustion of the heart. Dr. Miller, his physician, to-night pronounces him as improving, and says he will recover. He still lies at the capitol. Mr Ewing will be 80 years of age next December.

The Senatorial contest was ended in the defeat of Andrew Johnson, and in the election of Henry Cooper, who received 55 votes to Mr. Johnson's 51. There was a trap sprung on Mr. Johnson by the Stokes Radicals who hate Brownlow, and Johnson no less, and as Brownlow was favorable to Johnson's election they revenged themselves by defeating Brownlow's choice, Johnson. Mr. Cooper is a young man of fine abilities, of conservative views, having been a union man throughout the war.

On the recommendation of the Collector of Customs at Galveston 15 changes have beed made. The new appointees are nearly all colored, one of whom is made chief of a department at a salary of $2000. There are two reasons for such appointments, first, to gain the negro vote for the Radicals and scondly, to punish the people of the South for not voting as Boutwell and Wendell Phillips dictate.

Forney has been at the President's heels for the past three days urging that he carried Pennsylvania for the Radicals and wants his services rewarded by patronage in office. Pennsylvania was carried by the most outrageous fraud. I think the President is remiss in not rewarding J. W. Forney, for without fraud and the wire pulling of J. W. Forney it would have gone for the Democracy. "The laborer is worthy of his hire;" pay Forney and let him run.

The President has "got his back up" at the charges of Fisk and Gould to the effect that he and wife were in the stock and gold speculation in New York lately. It was known that there were parties in Wasington in it who held high position, but it now appears they were no less than Mr. and Mrs. President Grant, and such will be the impression until proof be forthcoming to prove the contrary. At present Fisk and Gould have the best of it. Alas, poor country, with such a head.

EXCURSION ON THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—Our merchants by subscription among themselves have raised a sum of money and chartered a train for the accommodation of those residing along the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad who desire to pay a visit to the city this Fall. The train will come down on Wednesday, November 3d, and return on Saturday, the 5th. This excursion is given in the absence of the stockholders' meeting here this year, and to afford country friends a free ride to the city for the purpose of trading.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The following cases were tried before Judge Russell yesterday:

Moses Mott, convicted of assault and battery—fined $25 and costs.

Peter Ross and Clemantina Jones, fornication and adultery—verdict of not guilty.

Wiley Stokes, assault and battery—judgment suspended on payment of costs.

Robert Tate Moore, larceny—verdict of not guilty,

Dan Howard and Josiah Howard larceny—verdict of guilty, sentence not yet pronounced.

Peter Baunting, larceny—judgment suspended.

Robert Tate Moore, second charge of larceny—verdict not rendered.

Daily Journal 26th.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The cases tried at this Court yesterday are as follows:

Gibbes Pigford and John Kenan, larceny—verdict of guilty as to Kenan, who was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the workhouse.

Jas. Murphy, larceny—4 months.

Gibbes Pigford and John Kenan, larceny—verdict of guilty as to Kenan who was sentenced for 6 months.

Gibbes Pigford and John Kenan, larceny—Kenan plead guilty; verdict of guilty as to Pigford, and judgment suspended as to both on payment of costs.

John Kenan, assault and battery—verdict of guilty; judgment suspended.

John Kenan, larceny—verdict of guity; judgment suspended.

Gibbes Pigford, Jack Bannerman and Wright Bannerman, conspiracy—case continued, and Jack and Wright Bannerman released on $100 recognizance.

Wilson T. Morton, larceny—verdict of not guilty.

James Jones and Phoebe Jones, larceny—plea of guilty; 4 months as to James Jones, judgment to be suspended on payment of costs. Phoebe Jones having a young infant was discharged.

George W. Anderson, assault and battery—case continued; defendant forfeited bond but to be released on payment of costs.

James Satchwell, affray—verdict of guilty. In the case of the same party for larceny another verdict of guilty was rendered. Arraigned in another case for larceny, a verdict of not guilty was rendered. His sentence has not yet been pronounced.

Daily Journal 27th.

For the Journal.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 20, 1869.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company assembled in this city this day at 12 o'clock m.

On motion of Dr. Wm. Sloan, Col Walter L. Steele, of Richmond county, was called to the Chair and M. Cronly, of New Hanover, and C. J. Cowles, of Mecklenburg, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman appointed R. S. Guion M. Cronly a Committee to ascertain the number of shares present in person and by proxy, which Committee, after a verification of the proxies reported that there were

Rrepresented in person	1,062 shares
By proxy	14,073 "
Making a total of	15,135 "

which being a majority of the Capital Stock, the Chairman declared the meeting organized for the transaction of business.

The Committee further reported that C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, claimed a representation for the State of North Carolina of 80,000 shares in the deliberations of this meeting and no certificate having been granted in conformity with the By-Laws of the Company they had declined to receive and enter said Stock, and asked for the action of the Stockholders upon the question, whereupon a discussion ensued, participated in by G. Z. French and H. W. Guion, and it was decided to sustain the action of the Committee.

The committee further reported that they declined to receive the proxy from Anson county, no certificate having been granted and the party holding the proxy not being a stockholder.

This action was likewise approved by the chairman.

On motion, Messrs. A. H. Shuford and Wm. Ellis, delegates from Catawba, were invited to seats upon the floor of the Convention.

G. Z. French enquired if the subscription of $4,000,000 on the part of the State had been received by the company.

Dr. Wm. Sloan, President, reported having received $500,000 and submitted his report with that of the Superintendent, which was read.

On motion, the report was received and referred to a committee of three.

The Chair appointed G. Z. French, J. M. Hutcheson and E. Bryan as that committee.

On motion adjourned until 3½ p. m.

Reassembled at 3½ p. m.

Committee upon the report of the President and Directors, submitted a majority and a minority report as follows:

A majority of the committee to whom was referred the report of the President and Directors, having considered the same, ask leave to report that they recommend the approval of the course pursued by the President and Directors in not receiving (save a portion for temporary purposes) the bonds issued by the State in payment of her subscription to the capital stock of this company.

Respectfully submitted,
E. BRYAN,
J. M. HUTCHESON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 20th, 1869.

A minority of the committee to whom was referred the report of the President, beg leave to report that in his opinion, if the subscription of the State is $4,000,000, or in money and not in State bonds, that the rate at which the bonds should be received in payment of the State's subscription should decide before any man of them are received; as according to the ideas expressed by the President, it would take, at the present price of North Carolina bonds, nine or ten million of dollars in bonds to pay the State's subscription, and thereby oppress the people with excessive taxation and raise an opposition to our enterprise that might be fatal to it. I recommend that this meeting do adjourn to meet on some day in November, and that the chairman be authorized to employ counsel to report at the adjourned meeting the proper course for the company to pursue in the matter.

GEO. Z. FRENCH.

On motion, both reports were laid on the table by a stock vote.

On motion, the report of the President and Directors, with the report of the Superintendent, were received.

On motion, M. Cronly, J. P. Leak and C. Malloy were appointed Auditing committee for the Eastern Division; and W. F. Davidson, W. H. Michel and A. Castner for the Western Division for the ensning year.

A resolution was introduced that the meeting now proceed to the election of six Directors, when the State was called upon to name the seven appointed by the Governor.

Whereupon Wm. Sloan, R. C. Badger, John L. Brown, John F. Aydlett, S. T. Sherrell, James McDonald and Joseph S. Cannon produced their commissions under the seal of the State, and were recognized and accepted by the stockholders as Directors of this company.

The following gentlemen having received a majority of the votes cast, were elected Directors by the Stockholders: R. H. Cowan, S. J. Person, W. L. Steele, H. W. Guion, B. H. Sumner and W. R. Homesley.

Mr. A. H. Shuford, of Cawtaba, was then introduced to the meeting, who urged upon the Stockholders the advantages to be derived from an western extension of the Road, when it was

Resolved, That the Stockholders of this Company have listened with pleasure to the delegate from Catawba county in relation to railroad connections between us and the section of country which he represents and that the subject be referred to the Board of Directors.

R. C. Badger asked leave to introduce a copy of certain judicial proceedings in the county of Wake, which was granted.

Col. R. H. Cowan presented the report of the President and Directors under the old organization, when on motion it was received, ordered to be printed with the proceedings and one thousand copies furnished for distribution among the Stockholders.

On motion,

Resolved, That the next regular annual meeting be held at Wilmington on the Thursday after the third Monday in October 1870.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. L. STEELE,
Chairman.

M. CRONLY,
C. J. COWLES, Secretaries.

SPECIAL RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C.—(After the Fair.)

Dear Journal:—In reviewing the success which has attended the State Fair, it would be well for our Cape Fear Agricultural Association to examine the efforts which led to this result, and emulate them, and even improve upon them. It is my impression that we can muster a larger attendance at our Fair, if we cannot exhibit so great a variety of articles, or show so fine a collection. But in exerting our energies and arousing ourselves thoroughly in the interest of the undertaking, we can equal, if not exceed, the State Fair, even in this particular.

One advantage the Cape Fear Agricultural Association undoubtedly has over the State Society—in extent of Fair grounds. The grounds here are evidently too narrow and contracted for the wants of the Society. To afford a half-mile race course the track borders very narrowly upon the fence enclosing the whole grounds, and in this an unavoidable evil exists—the exhibition halls are all placed inside of the track and obstruct the view of the spectators, thus destroying in a great measure the pleasure of witnessing the race. Our grounds, I know, are new, and not fully improved; but after the first year our advantage will be apparent. The Raleigh grounds have the advantage in soil; but this soil, though it affords a superb race course in dry weather, is far surpassed by ours in wet weather—such as existed during the principal days of the Fair. Appreciating the absence of the proper room in the present tract, a proposition was made in the State Society meeting for a removal to Camp Mangum, a point more distant from the city, but where ample space is afforded, and directly by which the North Carolina Railroad passes. This proposition is now under consideration, and it will be far more to the advantage of the Society if it is accepted.

I have omitted thus far to speak of the wild goose type setting machine, invented by Mr. F. G. Foster, a resident of Wake county. While I will not attempt to give a minute and accurate description of this machine which, though founded upon simple principles, not even the most competent machinist could describe minutely—I desire to portray a general idea of the manner in which it is intended to perform its task. The type-setter resembles a small cabinet in shape, with keys on the plan of those of a piano forte—the black keys leading to capital letters and the white to lower case. Within the case the type are placed; the proper key is touched by the operator and leads to a spring which, when thus touched, causes a type to fly from the proper box, slipping down through grooves displayed by a glass case and dropping into the galley below prepared for its reception, where it falls in position and is held fast until the next letter forces it farther to the end of the line. While the machine drops letters and spaces without mistake into the place, it cannot justify the line, and this must be done by a printer. Mr. Foster's idea is to employ unskilled labor to operate the machine, while skilled labor must justify the lines—that is, the printer justifies a whole galley full of matter at a time after an unskilled hand has filled it by the machine. This I think impracticable, as a skilled laborer can make much more progress in setting with the machine and justifying line by line as he goes along. The distributing machine is just on the reverse principle to the type-setter, which possesses a great advantage in being able to set any font of type. We are glad that a proper recognition has been taken by the Society of this really praiseworthy invention.

Steiff's pianos were awarded a diploma at the Fair. These and Knabe's, I understand, will be exhibited at our District Fair next month by Mr. Heinsberger, of Wilmington, who is the agent there. The instrument performed on at the Soiree at St. Mary's was one of Knabe's grand pianos.

I was pleased while here in visiting the *Sentinel* office, where I received much brotherly courtesy from Mr. Turner, the editor, and his valuable assistants, Messrs. Moore and Syme. The *Sentinel* still continues manfully its work of pointing out to the people of the State and holding up to light Radical corruption and extravagances.

While here I also had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. R. Burwell, of Charlotte, the veteran schoolmistress of North Carolina. For over thirty years has this estimable lady and valuable teacher been laboring in the cause of education in our State, and has accomplished untold good.

Before this reaches your readers I expect to be with you again, and leave Raleigh with impressions of the courtesy and hospitality of its people that can never be dispelled.

J.

The Seizure of the Cuba—How Regarded—Movement of Troops—Sickness.

HAVANA, Oct. 24, 1869.

The action of the United States government in the case of the Hornet gives great satisfaction here.

The newly arrived troops leave for the seat of war without delay.

Much sickness continues to prevail on the eastern end of the island.

"CUBA."

amination of Commodore Higgins and is Officers—Fourth Day's Proceedings—onday.

David McDowell was introduced as a ness on behalf of the Government. Mr. elps conducted the examination.

On being sworn the witness stated that resided in New York and was by occuion a steamboat hand. Was employed September last on the tug boat Martha shington of New York. About 22d tember tug left pier 9, North River, r taking on board 10 or 15 men. A. Brown was in charge of the men, who e on board about 7 a. m. Tug went ier 49 and took on board 20 more men; n went to pier 8; nothing occurred there. nt to pier 10 and got orders to go to 29, East River. Witness didn't go nd to East River with steamer, being shore at pier 10, North River, to tell wn the boat had gone, and then went ss the city. Arrived at pier 29 found tug not there but met a man named Greenwood. Waited till the tug came k, then got aboard and went to pier This was Wednesday morning. Mar- Washington after that got orders to go n to Coney Island—got there at 5 p. and left there at midnight. While there nt 20 men came aboard; went and anch- off in the stream, and while there the e on board from small sailing boats. ghed anchor and went off to Fire Is- . After the lapse of about an hour steamer. Tug hoisted flag with ini- M. W. as signal—no colors were set steamer. The steamer was black with side-wheels. Since saw her in am here—she is called the Cuba. Mar- Washington then went back to New k—staid there till that night—got back he afternoon of Friday. Mr. Brown in charge of the men carried to steam- Laid over till Friday night—then t down below the Narrows and laid to. ing boats here brought 25 men on rd, Mr. Brown in charge. B. came on rd after the men. Greenwood was first harge of the men—he was the pilot of tug. Then went to Coney Island dock, from thence to steamer again—steam- as about same distance off Fire Island efore. After laying off there a short , the tug was sent in the direction of Island to look for a schooner, but d not find her, and returned and saw steamer had got her in the meantime. ness could not tell the name of the ooner—would know it if he heard it tioned. The name of Jas. Predmore called—he said that was the name. mer wanted tug to tow schooner— tain refused. Witness didn't know gave the order—thought it was Brown. ame aboard and tug returned to New k. When she left steamer was getting wser to schooner. Got back to New k Saturday evening—date not recollec- Started out again Monday afternoon, went down through the Narrows to ep's Head Bay. Brown and another came on board. Laid here till small t came off with 6 or 8 men—shipped e provisions—went to steamer which lay inside of Montauk Point, at hor about one mile from Light House in the Sound about half-mile shore. This was on Sunday after- n. Saw nothing but schooner on the ch—thought it was the Predmore—had ts out and was nearly abreast of steam- (Witness was not familiar with locali- here). Then went alongside of steamer mad fast—put on board the provisions men. Brown went on board with ll valise. Tug remained about two rs and left. Brown and Greenwood e from steamer with 4 or 5 of the crew; went to New London, Conn., landed wn and Greenwood, took on a Sound t and left for New York. [Here the coun- for the defense objecten to the declara- s of B. and G. on leaving, sought to be wn out by the Government. Though se might be a part of the act, the par- were not defendants here. The Court d that the act would only be consid- d.] Witness resumed—when pilot was pped in place of Greenwood, tug went wn to New York. Witness arrived in lmington Monday morning of last week. d before leaving didn't go to steamer er time stated above. Got orders to ne here as a witness—nothing said to n about pay—left New York at 8 P. M. turday—Shields came with him—a man om he did not know came to his house er him and told him he must come as a tness. Since coming to Wilmington d staid aboard of Revenue Cutter in the eam.

The cross-examination was conducted by n. Geo. Davis—Witness stated that he dn't go with the tug from pier 10 North ver to pier 29 East River, and could tell nothing that happened on the way.—hen he first went to the Hornet it was ursday—found her off Fire Island about r 10 miles—this was when the men went board. Returning to New York, the tug nt to pier 8. Left Friday night again d went below the Narrows when other en came on board from sail boats.—teamer was then about the same distance ff Fire Island. Went back and next time ound Hornet inside of Montauk Point t anchor about ½ mile from shore. Wit- ess remained on the tug as a deck hand p to Oct. 1st; and made no other trip to Hornet. Was not familiar with coast there- bouts. When in sight of Hornet at Fire sland, while she was picking up the chooner, she was 2 or 3, or probably 4 or miles off. At no time when the men were going on board was she less thon 8 or 0 miles from shore.

John Woolford (colored) was called back on the stand by the Government counsel, and in reply to questions said he did'nt know the name of the Captain of the Hornet, but if he saw him could recognize him. Being requested to look around the room, he pointed out Mr. Esling, Master of the Cuba, as the Captain of the Hornet.

Mr. D. G. Worth was introduced, and the examination conducted by Judge Person. On being sworn Mr. Worth deposed that his business was that of a shipping and commission merchant in this city.—He knew none of the officers of the Cuba personally, but he had met with one, whom he supposes is an officer of the Cuba (Capt. Ingraham), at his house in this city two or three weeks ago Sunday. It was before the vessel came up. Capt. Ingraham said he wanted to get coal for a steamer below in distress, and wished it delivered immediately. Witness declined to deliver it on Sunday, but finally agreed to deliver to boat ready to receive it at midnight. Applicant said he would give $2 more per ton than the price asked ($10) if delivered immediately—witness still refused. He was told that the name of the vessel was the Gettysburg—witness did'nt see applicant afterwards—he did'nt get the coal—men went down to deliver it, but the officer did'nt call. The steamer was said to be bound from New York to New Orleans. Capt. Ingraham was dressed in citizen's clothes, and was accompanied by the Chief Engineer of the steamer.

The Government here offered in evidence, temporary register No. 73 of the Hornet—also register No. 74; and wanted to show that Mr. Esling, a citizen of the United States, was master of the Hornet at the time the register was taken out.

The Government here closed its testimony. The counsel for the defence confessed ignorance that it would close so soon, and asked an adjournment till next day. The Court then adjourned to Tuesday morning 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Oct. 26.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Davis, for the defense, proposed to introduce several officers of the Cuba as witnesses. This meeting with objection from the Government counsel, Mr. Davis stated that in 1862 Congress passed an act as to the competency of witnesses, making State laws the test of competency in the Courts of the U. S. in each State. Criminal cases are governed by the common law; and by the 34th section of the Judiciary act of 1781, rules of evidence in civil cases are regulated by the common law; therefore, civil cases being provided for, the act of 1862 must *ipso facto* refer to criminal cases. Every defendant is a competent witness for his co-defendant—so decided by the Supreme Court of N. C.; but a party is not compelled to give evidence which might criminate himself.

Mr. Phelps contended that there was nothing in the statute which included criminal cases; and that the laws of the U. S. are not to be disturbed by laws of the State on this subject.

Judge Meares contended that such testimony was admissible under the act, and that it expressly states that the rules of State Courts must prevail here.

After much argument further on this subject the Commissioner ruled that the witnesses were competent.

Mr. Gibson introduced, Mr. Davis conducting the examination—witness stated he was from Liverpool, Eng. Heard of Hornet in Halifax, U. S. Wanted a position, and applied to Hornet and shipped as mate, 7th or 8th of September. Left Halifax Sept. 12th—next port made was Wilmington. Was on board Hornet off No-Man's-Land. Had followed the sea for 33 years—past 18 years as master's and mate. At No-Man's-Land remember schooner coming up and putting men on board about 8 or 10 miles from shore—took in some heavy cases from another schooner, still about 8 or 10 miles from shore—cases were heavy—steamer was never within 3 miles of shore. No order was given as to approaching within a marine league. Martha Washington came up at Fire Island—Hornet then 10 miles from shore. She was only 3 miles at No-Man's-Land—at Montauk Point was over 3 miles out.—Witness went ashore in a boat, took 35 minutes to go with five oars and over an hour to come back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phelps—Arrived at New York from Liverpool and remained 15 days—went to Boston—staid about fortnight—went to Halifax. Heard Hornet wanted a man—went to Capt. Esling—he wanted mate for voyage to Queenstown. Left Halifax in 4 days. Mr. Phillips was on board—saw Mr. Dornin on schooner off Fire Island, laying seaward—steamed out to schooner—not the first schooner saw or made for—first was vessel we took men off—made land at Fire Island. Had about 100 tons coal at Halifax, nothing else. Only been to New York harbor once in my life—saw position of Fire Island on chart. Had 15 or 16 men at Halifax, seamen and firemen—understood from captain would have men by and by. Did not look at chart on Fire Island, but knew position from inspection of chart made before. Said he had made a mistake—was No-Man's Land made first—was in the day, 8 or 9 o'clock. Remained off No-Man's Land day or two—first vessel saw was a schooner, off No-Man's Land under sail—we were approaching each other, with No-Man's Land 12 or 14 miles astern of us—land in sight—didn't know what land it was—didn't see any colors on schooner—we had none at Halifax or there, and not till last September about 20 miles from American coast—colors then Cuban ensign. About 11 a. m., when met schooner—hailed us and said she had passengers for Queenstown, some men came on board, some were Irish—nothing said about passage money—some of the men came in here—some small cases taken on—schooner left. Met another schooner there—don't know her name—first schooner was the Petrel. Passengers for Queenstown were Gordon and few others—Capt. Esling hailed Charter Oak—went to her and made her fast—she was 3 or 4 miles from land—saw land on both quarters—don't know what coast it was—were steaming out past schooner before we hailed her. Mr. Dornin came on board first day—don't know whether came as passenger or not—about 15 or 16 miles from land then. Had fine weather for 3 or 4 days after left Halifax—wind southwest and northwest—fair weather off No-Man's Land—no trouble till met first schooner—rough afterwards for 36 hours and until came up with second schooner—schooner went to eastward, we to southward—schooner went out of sight—saw her next evening laying at anchor near Gay Head—sent a boat to her—I went in boat—took ½ hour to go, with weather moderate. I said nothing to Captain of schooner—Capt. Ingraham was with me—schooner of 140 tons—she got under weigh, and we pulled back to steamer; after towing schooner out from land—about 5 miles off when took hold of her; towed her to about 8 miles—this was about midnight—schooner didn't anchor—we anchored and commenced discharging schooner—laid alongside till noon following day (Sunday)—water smooth—took about 4 guns in cases marked diamond G.—finished about midnight. Am quite sure when we took hawser from schooner we towed from land. Land was to eastward of schooner. The ports were already cut for guns, but none mounted that day. Capt. Esling had a pilot in steering into No-Man's Land. The first time before we met schooner anchored at what I understood to be No-Man's Land—remained there from morning to evening day before met schooner—3 times anchored there altogether.—After going aboard thought we were going to run blockade—idea first entered my head when saw arms first come aboard ship thatwere going to run blockade to Cuba instead of going to Queenstown. Steamer laid there till took arms aboard and went after coal—next vessel coming up with was coal steamer—saw tug 1 or 2 miles off—no signals set on schooner—took schooner in tow to Montauk Point—anchored round point at night. Schooner had been in tow 2 or 3 hours before hawser broke—streamer let go anchor within 2 or 3 miles of shore when she came down from Fire Island—think were anchored outside Montauk Point—came in for smooth water—I never saw coast before—were from Saturday morning to Sunday morning coaling. Schooner while here parted cable and went ashore about 3 miles off. Steamer remained till afternoon and following day—some gentleman and few men came aboard—then steered along coast—met a steamer off light ship—some one came on board—we then sailed towards here—I signed no articles—at sea was offered place as Ensign—accepted and received commission—all officers received commissions same day. Had 4 or 5 tons coal aboard steamer when came in Cape Fear—was told there was about 10 tons. Paid no attention while loading to dates and distances. Was not aware I would be made a witness. Re-examined, witness stated that he was not familiar with the coast where Hornet loaded—thought that off Montauk Point distance was 3 or 4 miles.

Capt. Geo. L. Reed examined by Mr. Davis—I reside in Brooklyn, Me.,—have been in Wilmington since Saturday—came on brig Altavela as master—have followed the sea 16 years—am acquainted with the soundings and coast about Martha's Vineyard and No-Man's Land—have run there 4 or 5 times a year and been my own pilot. Was once driven ashore at Gay Head—remained ashore 1 month, and was wrecking and sounding from No-Man's Land to Gay Head during that time. There is no anchorage within 3 miles of No-Man's Land—it is my impression that any Capt. who would anchor there unless driven by stress of weather, either wanted to lose his ship or get an Underwriter's job. Have sounded well between Gay Head light and No-Man's Land and there is no anchorage that any prudent man would use. Never saw a ship anchor there. In rough weather no ship is safe within 3 miles of No-Man's Land anywhere. I know the soundings at Montauk Point—there is no anchorage within 3 miles of shore with gale from North East for any ship drawing more than 6 feet water. The buoy lays 3½ miles to the south of Montauk Point—no safe anchorage within 3 miles of Shagwarp. A cross-examination failed to disturb this testimony.

Court adjourned to Wednesday morning 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.

On the opening of the Court, Jas. Dennison was examined by Mr. Davis. Witness testified that he was a native of England—by occupation an engineer—had followed sea 9 years—never was in U. S., till he arrived in Wilmington—joined Hornet at Halifax, N. S., and came there from St. John's N. B., having been shipwrecked off the coast of New Brunswick in the Cleopatra. Had heard of no military or naval exhibition when he joined the Hornet, and had been there but 2 days—was not acquainted with coast of U. S.—shipped Sept. 7 or 8, and left Halifax Sunday night 3 or 4 days afterwards. Hornet had been examined there, nothing found and she was discharged. Remember that schooner came up at sea and put men on board, then 7 or 8 miles from land—remember heavy guns were taken on board—ship then about same distance from land. Were about 3 or 4 miles off the coast when taking in coal—nearer 4 than 3 miles.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Phelps—Were at sea when met first vessel had communication with, in sight of land—she was a schooner; did'nt know her name or how many men taken on board. I shipped from Halifax for Queenstown or any port on other continent—Capt. Esling was in command when we left Halifax. I was Second Assistant Engineer. I paid very little attention to dates and didn't know localities along the coast. Remember meeting a second vessel, another schooner, in sight of land—saw no one come on board—guns, ammunition, etc., taken on board. I don't think Hornet was at anchor any time previous to this after leaving Halifax—anchored first time when she took guns on board—in sight of land then—land on the port side. Anchored between 8 and 12 o'clock at night—schooner made fast alongside—guns hoisted by tackles on board schooner and tackles on board ship—guns in very heavy cases—also took in shot, shell and several cases, contents to me unknown—there was a heavy sea. Remember seeing stranger on wheel-box and was told he was a pilot.—After guns were shipped, Hornet steamed about in same general locality—remained about there some days—met another schooner and a steam tug, the latter several times. Remember making fast to schooner with coal aboard—gave her hawser and towed her 16 or 18 hours—took coal out of her—didn't see how much coal. It was good weather first, but blew afterwards, wind towards land—remember seeing no lights. After got in coals went towards Wilmington, so far as I know. When I joined the ship a flag, which I supposed to be U. S. flag, was flying—first flag hoisted afterwards was Cuban ensign, a day or two after, took coal—first heard vessel was bound for Cuba, when we took guns on board. A little steamer came up to us about time hoisted Cuban flag. The first time my attention was called to distances was when I heard testimony of first witness (Gordon), and I thought he was telling a most awful falsehood. We were very near out of coal when made first schooner; only 8 or 10 tons in forward bunkers and very little in aft—steamer used from 9 to 11 tons per day on an average—she was upwards of 7 miles from land when we took in coal.

Re-examined by Mr. Davis—We were flying Cuban flag when we came into the Cape Fear, and kept it flying since till taken down by Government officers. The tonnage of Hornet is about 750 tons—she drew about 12 feet when we left Halifax.

Capt. J. N. Maffitt introduced, examination conducted by Mr. Davis, testified that he had followed the sea 32 years—was formerly in U. S. Navy 1 and 14 years on coast survey—had made pretty much all of the chart exhibited in Court himself—was engaged in coast survey about No-Man's-Land—don't think there is any reasonable safe anchorage for a ship of 750 tons in short distance. Could anchor in 11 or 12 fathoms water 3½ miles off No-Man's-Land. No anchorage off Montauk Point when wind is from east—could anchor anywhere with wind from northwest—would hesitate long time before he would lay at anchor there in September. If a vessel broke her anchor at Montauk Point and went ashore, the wind must be from east. No risk to ship in moderate weather inside of Point; could lay in 1½ miles. The distance from No-Man's-Land to Gay Head light is 6½ miles—between them there is no good anchorage. There is great difficulty in telling distances on the water—depends greatly upon state of atmosphere, knowledge of the land and experience in judging by naked eye—found distances at sea very deceptive. Witness had compared facts with judgment of the eye for 14 years; and stated as experience that it is almost impossible to judge by the eye. A cross-examination developed about the same facts.

Mr. Davis offered in evidence a Naval List, showing that in January 1869, the Hornet was a gunboat in the U. S. Navy, 820 tons burthen and carrying 8 guns.

Mr. Phelps objected, on the grounds that it was immaterial and irrelevant.

Mr. Davis wanted to show by this that the Hornet was not prepared as a vessel of war by the Cubans. The evidence was admitted by the Court.

Capt. C. P. Bolles, examined by Mr. Davis, testified that he had been in the service of the coast survey 16 years—belonged to coast survey proper—Capt. Maffitt had been detached from navy, and had served together. Witness corroborated Capt. Maffitt's testimony as to difficulty of judging distances by naked eye.

John Christian examined by Mr. Davis—Witness testified that he had been engaged to join the Hornet in New York and joined her at sea—not then in sight of land. When the ship was at schooner taking in coal, I steered the boat that went ashore—the distance was about 7 miles, as near as I could judge. When I joined Hornet I went aboard from the Martha Washington; went aboard of her from sail boat—Mr. Greenwood was in charge, I shipped at the Hornet, on board; signed articles there—agreed on shore with Mr. Greenwood to go—had seen him before but was not acquainted with him. Have been a seaman 11 years. Since I came to this port have been on board of Cuba and walking about town.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phelps—In reply to question witness stated that he had offered to no one to testify against the ship, but had been offered by a man $20 to do so. On being asked who was that man, witness pointed to Shields, and said "that's the man—I told him I would let him know, but have not done so, though I have seen him every day since. I went in with Shields and Dempsey into a bar room and took a drink when this offer was made."

Court then adjourned to Thursday morning 10 o'clock.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LAST BLOW AT THE CUBA—PREPARATIONS FOR DISMANTLING THE STEAMER—SHE IS STRIPPED OF HER SHIP'S SUPPLIES.—Under the personal supervision of the United States Marshal for this State, S. T. Carrow, assisted by Deputy Marshal Neff, preparations were made yesterday for dismantling the Cuban man-of-war *Cuba*, forcibly seized by the Government last week. A flat and small tow boat were carried alongside in the afternoon and a considerable portion of the ship's supplies taken off. These are still being removed and stored in one of the warehouses attached to the Custom House. It is then proposed to remove the powder and shell on board to some safe magazine—in all probability to Fort Caswell—and then tow the steamer up to the Custom House wharf, where the work of dismantling will be completed by the removal of the guns, etc. There is now on board the *Cuba* 8,100 pounds of loose powder in the magazine, besides numerous percussion shell and cartridges. Too much care cannot exercised in their removal, and none of this ammunition must be allowed to come within the city limits. In this action we understand the Marshal is acting under orders from Washington. But one more act in the drama is to be performed—the condemnation and sale of the vessel. Whether the Government will await the due process of law through the Courts or conclude its arbitrary action by one more arbitrary still remains to be seen.

A census shows the population of Atlanta, Ga., to be 29,166—whites 15,982; colored, 13,184.

Dr. George W. Bagby, of Virginia, is lecturing to fine audiences in Huntsville, Ala.

Over 300 hands are employed in the manufacture of zinc at La Salle, Ill.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Judge Russell yesterday, disposed of were the following cases:

Sol. Prichard and Thos. Canaday, larceny—6 months each.

Jas. Capot and Jim Fisher, larceny—Capot tried, Fisher not taken; 4 months as to Capot, judgment to be suspended on payment of costs.

Burden Shepard, larceny—verdict of guilty; verdict set aside; motion for new trial granted; *nol. pros.* entered.

Jas. Satchwell, larceny—verdict of guilty, judgment suspended.

Wm. Howard, larceny—12 months.

Edward Carr, larceny—not guilty.

Wm. Stevenson and Jeremiah Williams, larceny—2 years each.

Richard Howe, larceny—12 months.

Nathan Philyaw, larceny—4 months, judgment suspended on payment of costs.

Wm. Howard, larceny—verdict of not guilty.

Geo. Bowden, Rebecca Bowden, Anthony McRee and Sarah McRee, disorderly house—verdict of not guilty.

Daily Journal 28th.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Riot in Goldsboro'!

BETWEEN UNITED STATES TROOPS AND THE NEGROES.

Great Excitement.

FIRING OF THE SOLDIERS.

THE WOUNDED, &c.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Oct. 24, 1869—P. M.

Our town was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement last night by a riot, which commenced early in the evening and lasted until ten o'clock, P. M., between the United States troops stationed here and the negroes. About seventy-five guns were fired, and one soldier and one negro were wounded. The negroes could not stand the fire; they retreated after the first volley. The negroes walked up and down the streets cursing the damn Yankees, individually and collectively.

It is now twenty-four hours since the riot, and our authorities have not made, or attempted to make, the first arrest. The negro leaders are well known.

There is a strong probability of the fight being renewed again to-night. There were three fights, the negroes retreating in the last.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27—P. M.

The revenue receipts to-day was three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Ewing is fully restored to health.

The conscience fund in the treasury amounts to one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

Paraguayan Minister McMahon, thinks Lopez's position stronger than ever before, and that the announcement by the allies of war being over, was a mere pretext for withdrawing troops.

Virginia has paid two million one hundred and ninety-four thousand revenue on tobacco for seven months, ending September.

Chief Justice Chase said in the Supreme Court to-day, that the question of the jurisdiction in the Yerger case having been decided, the counsel could make a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* whenever thought proper.

One Hundred Indians Destroyed by a Prairie Fire.

FORT PRICE, MO., Oct. 27—P M.

One hundred Indians were burned in the Dry Prairie fire near Fort Price.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 27—P. M.

Two hundred members of the Society of Friends from the North passed through here this evening to attend the annual meeting at Greensboro', N C.

A freight train on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad ran into the accommodation train on the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad this morning at the Junction, smashing two cars and slightly injuring the conductor and three others.

C. W. Fitzgerald, who was of late a merchant of this city, committed suicide this morning in Amelia county by blowing out his brains.

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia meets here to-morrow.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—P. M.

To-day's Tribune says editorially: "We do not say that General Butterfield was guilty of acts which unfitted him for the office of Assistant United States Treasurer in this city; but we do say that it is a good thing for the Government that he no longer holds the office.—Whether General Butterfield acted amiss, to be the subject of an investigation, declining not to prejudge that he was generally distrusted and so capable of injuring the credit of the Government, was a matter that needed no investigation; but called for prompt action.

The administration here, as in previous instances, has shown its determination to have its officials above even the suspicion of evil. And now why not relieve the treasury of its gold surplus by sales in the open market, pay our debt, stop interest and remove alike all temptations and all cause for fear about speculations in Government gold?"

From Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, Oct. 27—P. M.

It is very cold here to-day. There is ice quarter of an inch thick.

The Agricultural Fair is better attended to-day.

By HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Oct. 27—P M.

The steamship Columbia has arrived.

Castanon, editor of the Vase de Cuba, challenged Gilpie, editor of the Prensa. Gilpie refused to fight.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Noon.

Stocks unsettled with a downward tendency. Money 6@7 ₰ cent. premium. Sterling exchange, long, 109; short, 109¾. Gold, 129. Sixty-two's, 119¾. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 61¼; new, 55½. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 50; new, 52½. Louisiana sixes, ex coupons, old, 63½; Levee's, 63½; Eights, 82½. Alabama eights, 90. Georgia sixes, 83; sevens, 71. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 47; new, 39¼.

Flour 5@10 cents lower. Wheat 1 to 2 cents lower, Corn a shade better. Mess Pork, $31 38. Lard dull. Cotton quiet at 26¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 47 to 47½ cents. Rosin dull—strained. $2 17½@$2 20; good strained, $2 22½ to $2 25. Freights firm.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₰ lb	36 @	37	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 40 @	2 75	
New	3 00 @	3 25	
CANDLES, ₰ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₰ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Laguayra	27 @	30	
Rio	18½@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₰ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	22 @	24½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	25	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₰ yd	25 @	26	
Dundee	60 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Ane'r	27½@	28	
Rope, ₰ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₰ bushel	1 40 @	1 45	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₰ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₰ 5 lb	2 10 @	2 15	
FEATHERS,			
₰ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₰ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	27 00 @	28 00	
No. 2	22 00 @	23 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	11 50	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₰ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₰ bbl., Northern			
Family	8 00 @	12 50	
Superfine	0 00 @	6 50	
Fine	5 75 @	6 25	
Ex. Super	6 50 @	7 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	9 50 @	10 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 25	
GLUE, ₰ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	95 00	
GRAIN, ₰ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 35	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 05 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	1 50 @	1 75	
Carolina	9½@	10	
HIDES, ₰ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	18 @	19	
HAY, ₰ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 40	
Northern	0 75 @	80	
IRON, ₰ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₰ ton	130 00 @	135 00	
LIQUORS, ₰ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	1 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₰ bbl	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 70 @	1 75	
MOLASSES, ₰ gallon			
Cuba, hhds	52½@	55	
do bbls	55 @	60	
Sugar house	00 @	40	
do bbls	43 @	45	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₰ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 0 @	2 75	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 75	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ₰ bbl	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, in ords	0 00 @	2 25	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 25 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 00	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 90	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 55	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₰ gal	00 @	43	
NAILS, ₰ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ₰ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @	2 15	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	90 @	1 00	
Irish, ₰ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ₰ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	23 @	25	
Middlings	21 @	22	
Shoulders	19 @	20	
Hog round	21 @	22	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	22½@	23	
Middlings	21 @	21½	
Shoulders	18 @	18½	
Lard, N. C	20 @	23	
do North'rn	17 @	21	
Butter, N. C	25 @	30	
do North'rn	40 @	42	
Cheese	16 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₰ bbl.			
City Mess	33 50 @	34 00	
Thin "	32 00 @	33 00	
Prime,	31 50 @	32 00	
Rump	30 00 @	31 50	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush	1 75 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	0 00 @	1 75	
from store	0 00 @	2 00	
American	1 70 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ₰ lb.,			
Cuba	15 @	16	
Porto Rico	14 @	14½	
C	15½@	17½	
B	17 @	18	
A	17 @	17½	
Crushed	17½@	18	
SOAP, ₰ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	13	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family, 10½	@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical,	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₰ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₰ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₰ M.,			
Shipping	13 00 @	15 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill Fair	8 50 @	9 50	
Mill, inferior to			
ord	6 50 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

October 28, 1869.

TURPENTINE—For the week just closed there has been a steady demand for this article, and the market has ruled firm at quotations given in our last. Receipts continue unusually light, and are barely sufficient for distillers' purposes, and all brought to market has found ready sale at $2 75 for soft, and $1 60 for hard. The sales are as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	90	$2 75	$1 60
Saturday	43	2 75	1 60
Monday	277	2 75	1 60
Tuesday	172	2 75	1 60
Wednesday	31	2 75	1 60
Thursday	60	2 75	1 60

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During Friday and Saturday the market for this article ruled quite firm, and former quotations were fully sustained. On Monday, however, there was less disposition among buyers to operate, and at the close of the day's business the price was ½ cent lower—sales being made at 42½ cents. It ruled at this figure during Tuesday and the early part of Wednesday, but closed firmer at 43 cents, with little or no stock in first hands, and receipts meagre. No sales reported this morning, but it is generally held at 43 cents. Sales as follows:

Friday	110	casks at 43	cents	per	gallon.
Do	20	" " 44	"	"	"
Saturday	205	" " 43	"	"	"
Monday	209	" 42½@43	"	"	"
Tuesday	33	" 42½	"	"	"
Wednesday	50	" 42½	"	"	"
Do	30	" 43	"	"	"

ROSIN—For this article the market has ruled without material change during the week ended to-day. All grades have been in moderate request, and have found sale when offered at quotations given below, but holders generally are asking higher figures. Receipts only moderate, and the stock in first hands is small. We quote sales as follows: Friday, 1,577 bbls. at $1 52½ for strained, $1 55 for strained, delivered, $1 75@$1 80 for No. 2, $3 50 for No. 1, and $4 75 for Pale; Saturday, 47 bbls. at $2 25 for extra No. 2; Monday, 739 bbls. at $1 55 for strained, and $1 65 for low No. 2; Tuesday, 478 bbls. at $1 55 for strained, $3 50 for No. 1, and $4@$4 50 for Pale; Wednesday, 293 bbls. at $2 for extra No. 2, $3 50 for No. 1, and $4 for Pale, ₰ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Has ruled less firm since our last, and the price has declined 5 cents—the market closing at $2 ₰ bbl. The sales are only 463 bbls., as follows: 289 bbls. at $2 05, and 223 bbls. at $2.

BARRELS—The market continues to be very well supplied with empty spirit barrels, and demand limited. Only small transactions have taken place from wharf at the following figures: Second hand country, $2 30@$2 40 as they run, and $2 50@$2 75 for selected, and $2 50@$2 75 for new;—New York, $2 75@$3 for new and second hand;—city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Small lots coming in, which sell at 37@37½ cents ₰ lb.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—Beeves have been brought in rather sparingly for the past week, and extra quality are in fair demand. Butchers, however, have a supply on hand sufficient for present wants. We quote on the hoof at 8@10 cents ₰ lb. net. Sheep are in small stock, and rule very dull at $1 50@$2 50 each.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate retail enquiry, and the market is very well supplied. We quote from the mills at $1 40@$1 45 ₰ bushel.

COTTON—We have no material change to report in this article since our last review. There has been a moderate demand from buyers, and parcels when offered on market have found sale at quotations given below. Under more favorable reports from abroad the market on Wednesday closed somewhat firmer, with a better enquiry from shippers. The sales are 350 bales at 24, 24¼@24½ cents for mixed grades—closing at 24½ cents for low middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton are in moderate stock, and sell at the following quotations: Arrow, 6½@7 cents; Buckle, 6½@7 cents ₰ lb.

EGGS—Are coming in slowly, and in moderate request. Bring 25 cents ₰ dozen by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Are in fair stock, and but little demand. We quote as follows from store: Peruvian Guano, $60@$65; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $28; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $58; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60—all ₰ ton of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

The West and South.

We took occasion not long since to enter into a minute calculation as to the political effect of the next census. We demonstrated by figures that the power would pass out of the hands of the East and the Northwest would control the government. The South, by means of the colored vote, would have greatly increased our weight in Congress, and attempted to show how naturally the Northwest and South would unite on political issues, as their political and material interests were identical. A recent article in the New York *World* argues to the same end and we are forcibly struck with some of its conclusions:

"We have little hope of any far reaching political and financial reforms until after the census of 1870; but we look forward with great confidence to the next decade. During the next ten years our politics will turn upon questions of finance, currency and taxation; and, owing to the new geographical distribution of political power, the influence of the West in our politics will be predominant. The population of the New England States is nearly stationary; in none of the States east of the Alleghanies has the progress of population kept pace with the marvellous growth of the free and expansive West.—Had it not been for the war, the influence of the West in this decade (1860-'70) would have been far greater; the uppermost idea in the Western mind being ordinarily material and industrial development; an idea which has been eclipsed and overborne by the great civil convulsion consequent on the Presidential election of 1860—the year when the last census was taken. Before the new appointment of Representatives on the basis of the next census, the engrossing question of this decade will have disappeared from our politics, and the increased ascendancy of the West will be fully felt. "Westward the star of empire takes its way:" and the weight of that sectiono in the period between 1870 and 1880, will be increased by the accumulations of the *two* preceding decades. In the present decade, the West has not wielded the influence due to its increase of population from 1850 to 1860.

In questions purely financial the West and the South are natural allies—the chief industry of both sections being agriculture—and the influence of the South in national politics has been practically abolished since the census of 1860. But, during the next decade, the South will be in the Union with increased power. The South will have an increased representation in Congress in consequence of the abolition of slavery, which will cause *five*-fifths of its colored population to be counted, instead of *three*-fifths as in the last census. The weight of the South in the national councils will thus be increased; and, from similarity of interests, the South will reinforce the West, and their joint influence will operate as a unit. But the West will take the lead, and the increase of its Representatives will enable it to dictate the politics of the nation. After the next census, the will of the West cannot be successfully resisted; and all speculation respecting the future course of our politics will go widely astray, unless they are based on correct estimate of the tendencies of Western opinion.

There can be no doubt that the predominant sentiment of the West is vigorously opposed to a protective tariff. There can be no better proof of this than the fact that free-trade doctrines are making rapid progress among the Republicans of that section. The two most popular, able, influential and widely circulated Republican journals in the West—the Chicago *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Commercial*—are out-spoken intrepid advocates of free trade. The interests of that section enlist it on the free-trade side. The West (as well as its natural ally, the South,) is a community of agriculturists; that is to say, a community of consumers of manufactured goods, and not of producers. It is the interest of all consumers that goods should be cheap; and it is the professed object of protection to make goods dear, in order that American manufacturers may be able to hold the home market. The West and the South are reliably anti-tariff, and, during the next decade, the combined West and South will have a controlling majority in Congress,—the West gaining a great access of strength by the growth of its population, and the South by counting the whole of its colored population, instead of three-fifths of it as heretofore. As the new census is to be taken next year, we are already in the dawn of a great and final triumph of free-trade principles in our tariff legislation.

"On the important questions connected with the national debt, the interests of the West and South are also identified. A very small portion of the government bonds is held in either section. The South has been precluded from purchasing them by its poverty and its pressing need of capital for active uses; and the West by high rates of interest which afford a more profitable employment of capital than investment in government bonds. There can be no party either in the West or South that will favor the bondholders at the expense of the just interests of the nation."

"Retribution."

In another column of our paper this morning will be found an article from the Raleigh *Standard*. It is in reply to an editorial of the JOURNAL and bears the significant title of "Retribution." We wish our readers to consider thoughtfully the position taken by the *Standard* and that occupied by the JOURNAL. The position of the JOURNAL is not now and has not ever been an equivocal one. Our columns will bear us out in saying we have ever been earnest advocates of law and order. We have ever counseled obedience and respect to the law and its duly constituted officers as the duty of good citizens. We sincerely wish the course of the *Standard* had been equally conducive to peace and harmony. Before entering upon our remarks, however, this morning, we desire to say that the assertion, that we think no injury could be found daring enough to convict a Ku-Klux, was made without any warrant or authority on the part of the *Standard* from anything we have said.—We have neither said or intimated any such thing.

If it be true that the "warning of the *Standard*" is "a simple statement of facts" and not a mere threat; that it would be next to impossible to get a jury to convict a Ku-Klux; that the warning had no reference to the Governor and his "efforts to crush out murder in the State," it follows that this resistless power preparing to crush people in Orange is a power unknown to the Constitution and laws of the State; that this terrible punishment which is soon to come upon them like an avalanch, which is to bind them hand and foot, is a punishment unknown to the laws and Constitution of the State, one to be inflicted not through Sheriffs and Jailors and Hangmen nor even the Governor, the chief Magistrate of the State and Captain General of the Militia, but to be inflicted by persons whose right thus to punish can be traced to no law. It follows too, that if, in this crushing process, the life of the greatest unconvicted criminal in the land be taken, it will in law be murder pure and simple, the act not having been committed in the heat of passion, in self-defence or by an officer of the law in the execution of the sentence of the law, and that the "crushing" can be lawfully resisted even unto death by those unconvicted men, even though they be criminals in fact.

If the warning of the *Standard* be a simple statement of facts and not a threat, it behooves the people of Orange speedily to provide themselves with the means of defence. If there be such a power among them, so terrible in its punishment, so swift, so secret, they need something more than the experience of the past or the assurance of the *Standard* to make them safe from harm with no other shield from danger than innocence. Even though they may be as innocent of crime as children unborn, it would be more prudent to be prepared to demonstrate and to defend their innocence. After this "crushing" process is over, we take it that it will be too late, practically, to correct the mistake of having "crushed" the wrong man. We think, therefore, it would be more prudent to prevent the occurrence of the mistake.

We are informed that the negroes are constantly drilling in Hillsboro', and that in other acts their conduct is calculated to excite reasonable apprehension.

Does this fact give point to the warning of the *Standard?*

The condition of affairs in the State is such as to demand our most serious consideration. That feeling of security which usually attends a faithful and impartial execution of the laws does not exist in North Carolina. There is rather a growing feeling of insecurity, resulting in emigration from the State and efforts to secure protection by means of secret organizations outside of the law. The Masonic is the only secret organization of any kind of which we are a member, and we do not, therefore, speak by authority when we express the belief that there is scarcely a community, in town or country in North Carolina, in which there is not a secret association, entered into for mutual protection, as they consider it, by good citizens and true men. We are of opinion also that the numbers, power and influence of these associations are daily not diminishing. These are white men who are opposed to Radicalism and who think the acts of our Radical rulers justify them in banding together for mutual protection. On the other hand there is the secret association known as the Union League, consisting of Radicals, both white and black, mainly black. This association is regarded as having been formed to place the black race in organized hostility to the white race. The successful accomplishment of this purpose is thought to be felt in the onerous taxes recently imposed upon us and to be seen in the numerous daily advertisements of the Sheriff's offering for sale the property of delinquent tax-payers. In addition to this we have a "simple statement of facts" from the *Standard*, whose editor is not a member of the Union League, declaring in the most emphatic language, twice repeated, there is yet another secret power in the State, just on the eve of crushing out guilty criminals, as it chooses to designate individuals who certainly have not been convicted of any crime and who regard themselves, and whom others regard, as innocent of any criminal action. The Majesty of the Law, its terrors and its authority, seem no longer to be remembered—no longer to be thought of—no longer to be relied upon. This we regard as the source from which have sprung all the evils that are upon us. We do not deem it necessary at this time to enquire upon whom rests the heavy responsibility for the present state of affairs. We desire now simply to deal with facts as we find them. In certain portions of the State the people are particularly exasperated, deeming their grievances to have been peculiarly hard to bear. In Orange county, for instance, the drilling of negroes in one portion of the county, and in another the discovering of secret spies in their midst, had little tendency to soothe and pacify an already exasperated people. Just at this time, when prudence and moderation were especially demanded, the *Standard*, edited and published by comparative strangers, yet truly proclaiming itself to be the "official organ of North Carolina" and the "official organ of the United States," tells the people of Chapel Hill, who had in public meeting requested the publication in the *Standard* of the recital of what they deemed their grievances, couched in decent and respectful language, that it would "see them and their resolutions in the lowest pit of hell, and then not do it." This critical time also is chosen by the "official organ" of both State and Federal Goverement to make to the people of Orange, not a threat, but a simple statement of facts, informing them of the existence in their midst of a secret power preparing to crush men who have been convicted of no offense known to the law of the land. Without allowing any cooling time to men thus incensed, this "simple statement of facts" is again put forth to induce men, it is said, who are placing the halter around their necks to pause and avert the swift and terrible retribution about to fall upon them; and all this is done when there is no pretence even that any of these men thus doomed to death have ever been convicted or tried or ever indicted for any crime. Such being the condition of affairs we cannot repress anxious forebodings. We fear that our Governor lacks either the will or the wisdom to avert an outbreak. We had hoped that the officers of the law, in spite of their known deficiences, would be able to convince the people that the law was amply sufficient to protect the innocent and to punish the guilty. We have constantly urged all classes of people to appeal to the law for redress of injuries. We have constantly deprecated resort to violence or to redress outside of the law. We have constantly begged for a faithful, impartial administration of the law. We fear we have done these things to little purpose, however. If the violent course of the *Standard* be persisted in, if negroes banded together and drilling, under circumstances calculated to excite reasonable apprehensions, if spies and withal, men of such character that no jury would believe them under oath, be sent among people already excited, we fear bloodshed cannot be avoided. We think, however, it can be avoided if there be the will to do so on the part of Governor Holden. If, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, he will issue a proclamation to the people of the State, both black and white, calling upon them to return to their former habits of reverence and obedience to the law, pledging himself to see it faithfully and impartially executed, and advising and asking them for the good of the State to withdraw from all secret political associations, from all secret associations formed for protection or redress, as being dangerous to the peace of the State—if he will do this and cause his official and other organs among the press to sustain his proclamation and to withdraw all threats of punishment or force other than that inflicted in pursuance of the requirements of the law, we are fully persuaded that not one month would elapse before peace and quiet would prevail in the State. If some such policy as this be not adopted we fear bloodshed cannot be avoided. We speak plainly and earnestly. We have done all we could to preserve the peace and it now only remains to await the result. If the conflict comes, the blood of dying men will not cry to heaven against us, and if when it comes neither innocence nor sex, official position, nor youth, nor age shall give protection to the victim of personal or party animosity, the responsibility will not rest upon us.

North Carolina Railroad Lease.

The more we reflect upon this matter the more we see into the faithlessness of the transaction. We cannot, within the limits of reason and honesty, see how men, upon whom rested the most solemn obligations to take care of the welfare of the State and of private stockholders, could deliberately and secretly vote away the best interests of both. For what purpose has this thing been done? is asked on all sides. How much money has been paid or promised? Yes! how much Virginia money has been offered to North Carolina officials to consummate this transaction? In whose interests has it been done? Why should men representing the State of North Carolina sacrifice her interests for the exclusive benefit of Virginia Railroads and cities, and to the direct and serious injury of North Carolina Railroads and cities? We venture the assertion with certainty that the Directors of that road can get eight per cent for the same privileges which they have bargained for six. We believe even more than eight can be obtained. Then why take six privately? Why favor one line to the detriment of others and to the injury of the people of Middle and Western North Carlina?

We do not oppose a lease of this Road if those who have control of it are honestly and disinterestedly satisfied that it is best that it should be done, but it was wrong to rent it privately to one line; it was wrong, as a matter of preference, to foster Virginia interests with North Carolina money; it was worse than wrong to lease it for less than could have been obtained.

We are glad to see that our position in opposition to this lease has received the endorsement of every paper in North Carolina, which has given an opinion on the subject, except the Raleigh *Standard*, and that paper is owned and controlled by the "Ring" master, who is identified with all the Railroad swindles in this State and Florida, and edited by a stranger, who has as much interest in Maine and more in Jamaica than in North Carolina. We publish below an article on the subject from the Raleigh *Sentinel*.—We know not how far the action of the Directors commits the corporation; we do believe that Governor GRAHAM, who is the legal representative of the creditors of the Road will use every lawful means to prevent the consummation of this iniquity—this blow at once at the welfare of the road and of North Carolina. We are not fully advised as to the effect of the contract made by the Directors, but we do know that it will be remembered throughout North Carolina to the discredit of the Governor, who has endorsed this transaction and may be interested in its consummation.

The *Sentinel*, edited by a former President of the Road, and who knows something of its value as well as the influence at work which brought about this lease, says:

> When the Governor gave his sanction to the Penitentiary swindle, when he approved of the sale of the North Carolina eight per cent. bonds at 65 cents in the dollar, which had brought and were then worth par, when he silently acquiesced in Dr. Sloan's vile sale of cotton belonging to the State, we did hope that it had thrown so much suspicion upon him that he would fear to give his sanction to any other schemes for the plunder of the State. But the Governor went to New York with Dr. Sloan, A. J. Jones, Littlefield, Jenkins, the Treasurer and the whole Ring. The Governor placed the Ring master, Littlefield the *Standard* man, in a position to plunder as State Printer. How he is plundering will more fully appear when his bill, as State Printer, is examined.
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> We heard, at the Henderson Fair, that there was a plan on foot to lease, for twenty years, the North Carolina Railroad, and that certain gentlemen were to have good places for twenty years instead of four. On Monday we heard that the Road had actually been leased for $240,000. Quietly leased, not publicly. There was no advertisement to see who would give more.
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> It may be proper here to add that our assistant, Mr. Moore, wrote the editorial which appeared in Monday's paper, approving the lease. We know something of this transaction, and yet we don't know half. The effort was made at the last session of the Legislature to sell the Road. If General Littlefield had not been forced to leave the city and absent himself until the Committee on bribery and corruption was discharged, we think the bill to sell the Road might have passed.
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> A friend of the lease says the bonds are now in the city to buy the Road, and he believes to buy the Legislature too, if that is a necessary preliminary to the purchase of the Road. We know nothing of that, there is little to be made by embracing one robber to keep from being plundered by another.
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> Two hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum for a Road, whose nett income last year was $316,688,81! This year the receipts are larger and the expenses less. We think the Raleigh and Gaston Road pays one-third of $240,000 per annum to the North Carolina Road, as a bonus for that Road to favor it in the shipment of freights. If the Road should do no better than it did last year, it will pay annually, for twenty years, $76 638.81, to the Raleigh & Gaston Road, and for what? Let Governor Holden answer?
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> Littlefield is said to have received $100,000 to get $2,000,000 appropriated for the Chatham Road. How much has or will be paid to accomplish this advantageous lease, does not at present appear. If money is wanted to get the lease consummated, the Raleigh and Gaston Road can afford to pay half a million of dollars and then make money. This should be called Dr. Sloan's sale or lease, aided by Windy Billy Henderson, who was honorably acquitted by a jury of his countrymen for mule stealing. Neither Sloan nor Billy would have sold or disposed of a hog which they owned without more public notice than they gave in disposing of $5,000,000 of property, three-fourths of which belonged to the people of the State.
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> The Wilmington and Weldon Road, we have no doubt, would be a competitor of the Raleigh and Gaston in bidding for the North Carolina Road. We have not heard a word from any one connected with that road—but we venture, that Road will give one hundred thousand dollars per annum, more than the Raleigh and Gaston Road has given. This would make, in the twenty years, $2,000,000 more than the State would get from the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Let us say, to Stockholders, don't sell your stock for $65, it will soon be worth par. Let us say, don't confirm the lease made of Dr. Sloan and Windy Billy. If you wish to lease the Road, put it up to the highest bidder.
>
> Dr Sloan cheat d you in the sale of your cotton, don't let him cheat you in the sale of your Railroad property.

Since the above was in type we have received the *Standard* of the 23d, and that paper comes out in an article strongly opposing this lease, thus withdrawing its endorsement of it.

"CUBA."

Examination of Commodore Higgins and his Officers.

THURSDAY, October 21.

Commissioner Rutherford called the Court to order at 10½ o'clock a. m.

Mr. Divine, a Stenographer, was sworn in.

Mr. Davis, in behalf of the defence, entered a motion for a severence. There were twenty-four defendants in the charge. It would be impossible to keep seperate the evidence against any one of them from having an undue bearing in regard to the rest.

Mr. Phelps, in behalf of the Government, opposed this motion. He had never known of such a motion made before a committing magistrate. His functions were twofold—1st, To see if any offence had been committed, and 2d, to determine from the evidence, if he had cause to believe that any of the persons accused are guilty, and if so, to hold them for trial.—There was no jeopardy or hazard to these gentlemen in this trial, and the severance would only entail additional labors.

Judge Person, in opposition to the motion, said that it would take two or three days to examine as to each one of these defendants. If their cases were severed, this examination would consume weeks. He thought this practical difficulty should be taken into consideration, where no injustice could be done by disallowing the motion. In this case where there was a common design and purpose, and these men were banded together, the evidence which convicts one would convict all.

Judge Meares, for defence, supported the motion. He showed that it was the usual practice in North Carolina Courts.—This trial, in its effects upon the defendants, is something more than a mere preliminary examination. They were charged with a serious offence. It may be something more than an inconvenience to these gentlemen to be compelled to give bond for their appearance hereafter. They were strangers here. It might cause their imprisonment. They may not be prepared to give bond. There may be some who are not citizens of the United States and owed no allegiance to this government, and its courts could not take cognizance of their cases, even if guilty of the acts charged.

Commissioner Rutherford said he could see no injustice that could result from hearing all the cases at once. He, therefore, refused to grant the motion.

Mr. Davis asked that the witnesses for the defence might be separated and sent from the Court room.

Judge Person remarked that the Government's witnesses had been directed to stay below.

James Gordon was introduced by the prosecution. Judge Person conducted the examination.

He said he was nineteen years of age—was a seaman—born in Scotland and brought up in New York. Came here in the Cuba. She was a privateer, as all had been promised a share in her captures.—She had on board five 62-pounder guns and two 12-pound howitzers, and small arms. Knew the officers. Did not know anothing of the commissions of any except Commodore Higgins. The list of officers were read over, and witness gave his impression of the rank of each.

Counsel for defense objected to his impressions, and witness was directed to confine himself to facts of his own knowledge. He identified most of the officers by name.

Witness first became acquainted with Col. Munro, who was a Lieutenant of Marines on the Cuba, in August in New York. Was with him in the Ryan expedition. Sometime in September he met with him on Broadway and went with him and others to an ale saloon in Nassau street—was informed that there was something stirring on hand. Met daily for several days in City Hall Park. Changed place of rendevous to Battery to avoid suspicion, and then to Fulton Market, Catherine Market, and other points in the city. Met to receive notice as to when expedition would start. Some fifteen men met together. Did not remember exact date of departure from New York, and started to refresh his memory by reading from notes taken by a James Murray while at sea.

Mr. Davis objected as it was not a cotemporaneous paper. It was made subsequently and it was easily to perceive for what purpose. Counsel for prosecution did not insist upon the reading.

Witness in resuming thought it was about 10th of September in the evening. Went to Tenth street Ferry, East River. Went across to Green Point, and went up to a Cove and waited. Afterwards went in squads of five on board of Yacht Anne.—Went to South Seventh street, Williamsburg, when they were joined by Col Munro with five or six men. Sailed out the Narrows about two miles, and went on board of the schooner Petril. Was paid $35 less $2 paid by Col. Munro in New York, as first months' wages. They sailed along Long Island shore until they came to No-Mans-land. When they met a vessel by order of Col. Munro they went below.—Laid behind the Island for two days. Saw steamer approaching very carefully—hoisted signal, and steamer answered in about an hour. This was about 18th September. The steamer took on board men, shipstores, blankets and bedding, and a large copper instrument which one of the men said was for the purpose of throwing hot water upon persons boarding the steamer.

Mr. Davis objected to this testimony—and the witness attempted to describe this instrument.

A lengthy discussion arose between the counsel as to competency of testimony, tending to criminate defendants who were not present and not parties to the conversations overheard by witness. The question of common design and purpose was discussed at length. The Commissioner required the witness to confine himself to what was done or said by some one of the defendants. (During the remarks of Judge Meares, in commenting upon the testimony of the witness as to the distance of the steamer from shore, he said the defense expected to show that witness had wilfully perjured himself. This was received with great applause by the bystanders, mostly of the crew of the Cuba, which was immediately supressed by the Commissioner, and the counsel for the defense asked on their own behalf that it should not be repeated.) The witness said that the Hornet had no flag flying, nothing but the signal, blue-white-blue. The schooner laid alongside for two days discharging the stores, guns, arms, ammunition, &c. The witness testified that for several days schooner and tugs came and went bringing men, stores, ammunition, money, &c. Various officers got on her from these vessels, and finally a vessel came with coal—one hundred and fifty tons.—After last vessel came and left the Cuban flag was raised—twenty-one guns were fired, and the commission of Commodore Higgins from the Cuban government read. The name of vessel was changed to the "Cuba." This was about 26th or 27th of September. The steamer then headed Southward, and came in sight of land on 1st or 2d of October. Approached near the shore and pilot came on board. The steamer was carried into mouth of the Cape Fear. I left her on the evening of 5th of October and proceeded to New York.

When acting with Col. Munro I was a detective in the employ of the United States. Went on board of the Cuba as a detective. Was acting under orders.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Commissioner adjourned Court until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, October 22.

Mr. D. H. Starbuck, U. S. District Attorney for the District of North Carolina, appeared among the Counsel for the Government.

James Gordon was again placed on the stand. Mr. Davis conducted the cross examination.

James Gordon—Did not follow the sea as an occupation—made my living by going to sea—two years since I had gone to sea—had been during this time engaged in dry goods business and for last five months been in detective service.

(Here witnesses for the prosecution and defense were directed to withdraw from the room.)

Witness resuming said I was not a seaman. Had followed the sea for three years—was a detective now. Can't tell the first trip made at sea—went to Brazil. Was in the naval service of the United States awhile during the war. Was on board of the United States Receiving Ship Vermont as "boy." Did not desert—was discharged—was on her about a month at the Navy Yard in 1865. Don't know how old I was then, am nineteen now. After I left the Vermont was on the Iriquois—can't say how old I was then. Did not desert from the Iriquois. Went to the West Indies and Rio in her. Was transferred to the Pawnee at Rio—this was in 1865. Stayed in Rio for a year and a half. Was sent home sick from Rio. Don't know the name of the vessel in which I returned home. This was in 1867. After that was connected with the Brazil mail line. Was never at Cape Town. Did not tell Corporal O'Reily that I had deserted from the Vermont—did not tell him I had deserted at Cape Town—I did desert from the Cuba. Did not return the two months pay which had been given to me. (The witness was directed to hand the money which he had marked to Counsel. He made a remark which he subsequently attempted to deny, about being afraid to trust it to them. The Counsel called this matter to the attention of the Commissioner as showing the feelings of the witness. Counsel thought such manners might do well enough in New York detectives but was not regarded as proper conduct for a North Carolina Court.)

Witness said he made these marks in New York. Was told by Mr. Davis (Chief Detective) to mark these coins. Davis did not tell me that my testimony would need corroboration. Did not know that Mr. Davis was employed as a detective by the Spanish government. He was a detective in the United States service. The witness could not or would not reply to the question "Do you charge the United States with working out its justice with the dirty tools of spies and informers?

Mr. Starbuck did not regard the question as proper. The Government was obliged to employ detectives, and did so to ferret out counterfeiters, &c.

Mr. Davis said if it was a necessity of the times it was one to be deplored. But surely the Government was not forced to the necessity to employ men to spy upon and betray their comrades for money. This was not the business of a detective, and he asked the question out of respect to the Government, to free it from the implication made by the witness.

Judge Person said that the witness had said that Mr. Davis was in the employ of the United States and the opinion of the witness would be immaterial as to the last question.

Commissioner Rutherford thought that the opinion as to what the Government did or did not do was of no consequence, and he would not insist upon the witness answering the question.

Gordon—I was employed by Davis, who said he was in the United States. The schooner Petrel was two miles out when we went on board of her. Don't know the coast from the Narrows to No-Man's-Land. Was told by Col. Munro that it was No-Man's-Land. It was about three miles from Gray's Head Light. Don't know whether it was North, South, East or West from No-Man's-Land. (The witness could not give an intelligent account of the localities or directions there.)—Didn't know whether it was morning or afternoon when they reached the steamer Hornet. Distance at sea was very deceptive. My impression is that it was about two miles from land to the steamer. It might have been more than three miles, but I don't think so. This was on the 18th September. After taking the men, arms and supplies from the Petrel the Hornet went nearer shore and anchored. Don't know how far it was to shore. When the Charter Oak came to us were about fifteen miles from shore. Mr. Dornin came on steamer from the Charter Oak. Am positive that I did not hear the Captain of Charter Oak ask the Captain of steamer to go nearer shore as it was too rough to discharge cargo. It was about dark Saturday night when unloading began—arms, shot and shell were first taken on board and then guns—after that saw smoke of steamer supposed to be Revenue Cutter, and weighed anchor and made for Fire Island. The Smoke and Fire Island were both towards New York, but the steamer seemed to be going in the sound. During all this time Mr. Esling was Captain of the Hornet. The name of the steamer had been pointed out. Steamer made Fire Island Monday morning. The Martha Washington came along side Monday afternoon—took men and stores off her. This was about two miles from shore according to my best impression. The examination was continued in regard to taking in men, money, arms, ammunition and coal, but nothing new was elicited.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, October 23.

The cross-examination of James Gordon was resumed by Mr. Davis.

The witness did not know Judge Troy, of Brooklyn. Had never been accused or tried for murder. (The witness here expressed a wish to correct some of the statements made yesterday, where he had fallen into errors. The counsel for the defense objected. The Commissioner said he would allow the witness to do so at the proper time).

My. evidence had been written down on the 7th of October in New York, by a lawyer, I suppose. Did not furnish the counsel of the Government with a copy. Was not asked by any one to have my testimony committed to paper. The commission of Commodore Higgins was from the Cuban government; the ship was spoken of in the orders of the Cuban government as a public ship belonging to the Cuban navy. Think the shipping articles were signed off Montauk Point, on the 22d September—am not certain.

Direct examination resumed. The witness made some unimportant corrections of his testimony in regard to localities and dates. The shipping articles enlisted us for six months service in the Cuban navy. We were to get equal share of the prize money, according to our respective positions and rank. Our wages are $35 per month in gold.

William Fowler (Indian) was next examined on the part of the Government. Mr. Phelps conducted the examination.

I live on Montauk Point—am a farmer, live three miles from Light House—am decended from the Montauk tribe of Indians—Saw the Hornet on Sunday morning off Montauk about three weeks ago. She was about one mile westward of Slangwong, and three miles from Montauk Point light. She remained there until Tuesday afternoon. The steamer was in the Sound between Great Point and Slangwong. They came up on Monday—did not go along side—remained about an hour—could see no communication—saw schooner on Sunday morning lying along side of the steamer—remained until Monday at ten or eleven o'clock—schooner came ashore abreast of where the steamer was lying—schooner had coal aboard. On Tuesday boat with officers came ashore—a big trunk was taken out of her and put on steamer's boat. Recognized two of the of the officers now in Court (Captain Ingram and Mr. Gibson). Two came to my house and bought provisions. After that saw side wheel steamer come up to the Hornet. The Hornet left Tuesday afternoon just before sundown, passed out around Slangwong and Montauk to the sea. Saw box stuff float ashore, one piece had Hornet market on it.

Cross examined by Judge Meares—Am an Indian. Arrived in Wilmington Monday—staying at no house, but on steamer in the river; don't know its name. Came here by railroad. Went on board on Monday about 11 o'clock. Don't know whether it was forenoon or afternoon. Came Monday morning. [Here witness showed much confusion and hesitation in giving his testimony.] Boat carried me on steamer. Came here with a man (pointing out a man in crowd); believe his name is Shields. [Judge Person here remarked that the witness was sent on board by order of the Government.] First met Shields at East Hampton. He went to my home to bring me here. Said he wanted me to go with him to New York. Didn't say what he wanted. Didn't tell me anything. Staid in New York six hours.—Came here to be a witness—a man in New York, don't know who he was, told me I had to come here. Shields came with me and paid my expenses. He said I was to be paid for coming but mentioned no sum. Saw Gordon on the steamer since I came; have had no conversation with him.

John Woolford (colored) was next introduced—Judge Person conducting the examination.

Live in Baltimore—twenty-two years of ago—follow the sea for a living as steward. On the 21st September hired myself to the Captain of the James Predmore at pier 49 North River. Schooner had on cargo of coal, about 150 tons—left New York on Wednesday afternoon—was towed by tug. Mr. Phillips (an officer of the Hornet) was along. Another tug carried us to Fire Island. Signaled all night. The Hornet came along on Saturday.—While there steamer Martha Washington came alongside. Hornet towed us to Montauk—went inside of the inlet into the Sound, and commenced unloading coal on Saturday night—continued all day Sunday and Sunday night. This was about half a mile from shore. Witness described how the schooner was blown ashore with four tons of coal; pointed out several officers who came ashore—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Gibson and that handsome gentleman (Capt. Ingraham.) Knew him because had a talk with him about Baltimore people we both knew. Two of them went up to Mr. Fowler's house to buy provisions. Carried a large trunk or box on board of the steamer from schooner—had blue clothing in it. A tug, and next day steamer Martha Washington came to steamer—remained a few hours and then left in direction of New York. Was told at Sag Harbor by Mr. Shields that I was wanted as a witness—been staying aboard of the Revenue Cutter since I arrived here on Friday night week.

Cross examined by Judge Meares—When I first met Shields told him all about this matter. Had conversation with man in New York. Came with Mr. Davis, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Dempsey. Nothing was said to me about pay by Shields or any one else. Was taken up as a witness and had to come. Have talked to no one except one gentleman (pointing to Judge Person); he told me I must tell the truth and nothing but the truth. Don't know who paid my railroad expenses. Mr. Odis, officer on the Revenue Cutter, told me to go aboard of the Cutter. There was no conversation between Mr. Dempsey, myself and another man near this building this morning.

On resumption of direct examination, witness pointed out Captain Dornin and Captain Munro as officers on the Hornet.

Court adjourned until Monday 10 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT.—His Honor, Judge Russell, was busy yesterday on the criminal docket.

In the case of the State *vs.* Henry Larkins for larceny, there was a verdict of guilty. Sentence twenty years in the penitentiary and in workhouse until sent to the penitentiary.

State *vs.* Henry Young—burglary. Verdict of guilty—twenty years in the penitentiary. [This is the same boy who broke into Mr. London's house and was cleared and then robbed Mr. Bear].

State *vs.* Henry Larkins—larceny. Verdict, guilty—no sentence.

These cases occupied the entire day.

Daily Journal 22d.

SUPERIOR COURT.—His Honor Judge Russell was still engaged on the Criminal Docket yesterday and will be for some time yet.

State *vs* Wm. A. Hays indicted for Burglary, there was a verdict of guilty and prisoner sentenced to five years in State Penitentiary.

State *vs* George Maloy—Larceny—verdict—not guilty.

State *vs* Charles Stephens—Larceny—guilty—sentenced to four months in the Work House.

State *vs* W. H. Payne—not guilty.

State *vs* Nicholas Richards—The Jury had not returned a verdict when our report concludes.

Judgment *nisi* was entered up against defaulting Jurors and Witnesses.

The Grand Jury returned six true bills yesterday

That body also visited the Poor House, Work House, &c., but as yet have submitted no report.

Daily Journal 23d.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The following cases were tried and the accompanying sentences passed at the term of the Superior Court yesterday:

Louis Freeman, convicted of larceny—4 manths at hard labor in the county workhouse.

Henderson Davis, *alias* Madison Davis, fornication and adultery—fined one penny and costs.

Jas. Anderson, *alias* Andrew Wells, larceny—judgment suspended.

Andrew Wells, *alias* Jas. Anderson, larceny—12 months in the workhouse.

Chas. Simpson, larceny—12 months in the workhouse.

Jno. Jones, larceny—12 months in the workhouse.

All of the above criminals are colored. The Court has adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Daily Journal 24th.